The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Jeff. Davis on the Acquisition of Cuba—The Right of Search—Indian Matters in California, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 16.

GEN. JEFF. DAVIS, who is now here, expresses strongly the opinion that Congressional action is necessary to secure Spain of our views relative to Cuba, no respect being paid to expressions of Executive policy through our Foreign Ministers. It is understood that he will bring forward a bill next Winter directing the immediate acquisition of the Island by purchase or otherwise; also, a bill defining by legislation, the rights of neutrals in time of war. He denies that the right of search is a belligerent right, and thinks that the United States should take the initiatory in correcting the error.

The Indian Bureau has appropriated $20,000 to the Agent in California for disbursement. The law requires the Superintendent to disburse, unless otherwise directed by the President. Under the circumstances at present existing in California, Mr. Buchanan has directed the money to be sent to the Agent. No bonds had yet been received from Mr. McIlvaine, as required by law.

The establishment of the late Mexican Minister, Romero, was sold, to-day, at auction.

Senor Molina returned to Washington this morning, and denies that any ill feeling exists between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Q.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 16.

The Navy Department is advised that as no apprehensions were felt at Tampico touching our interests, the *Saratoga* left that port for Vera Cruz on the 2d inst.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, June 16.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day and was quite largely attended.

The following State nominations were made:

For Governor—JOHN G. SAXE, of Burlington.

For Lieutenant Governor—SILVESTER THOMAS, of West Fairlee.

For State Treasurer—JAMES C. THURSTON, of Montpelier.

For delegates to the National Convention at Charleston the following were chosen: John S. Robinson, of Bennington; Henry Keyes, of Newbury; Jasper Rand, of Berkshire; R. M. Brown, of Woodstock. For substitutes: Henry Clark, of Pultney; Thomas Bentley, of Middletown; W. W. White, of St. Albans; and Erastus Plimpton, of Wadsboro—all Douglas men—were chosen.

Mr. SAXE being present made a brief speech, accepting the nomination.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of non-intervention with Slavery in the States, Territories or Districts; favor of the Compromises of 1850; in favor of strict in adherence to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty; endorsing the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN; favoring the acquisition of Cuba, and hoping that the complication of European politics will aid the acquisition of that Island, without the sacrifice of the national honor.

The resolutions further favor foreign emigration, and express an abiding confidence in the principles of the Democratic Party.

Both sections were fully represented, but the Douglas men were largely in the majority and quite jubilant at the result.

Georgia Democratic Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, June 16.

The Democratic State Convention, yesterday, renominated Governor Brown by acclamation. They also adopted resolutions reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, expressing confidence in the ability and patriotism of President BUCHANAN, and an approval of the principles of his inaugural and annual messages on the subject of Slavery.

Iowa Politics.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Thursday, June 16.

The Democratic County Convention assembled here to-day, and elected an Anti-Administration delegation to the State Convention. Strong Popular Sovereignty resolutions were adopted.

The Inhabitants of Fayal in a Starving Condition.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 16.

A meeting was held at the China Insurance Office to-day, to take measures for sending provisions to the inhabitants of Fayal, who, according to a letter read at the meeting from United States Consul DARNEY, are, many of them, in a starving condition. The Hon. GEORGE R. RUSSELL presided. The meeting appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions. One thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot, and the indications are that a liberal sum will be forthwith raised for the distressed Fayalese.

Serious Break in the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Thursday, June 16.

The gates of Lock No. 28, near Thorold, on the Welland Canal, were carried away by the inbreaking Quake this evening. The rush of water caused the embankment to give way, and the country around was submerged to the depth of several feet. Great damage was done to the grain fields. The water is now shut off, and the water is gradually subsiding. A large force of men will commence to repair the break as soon as the water subsides sufficiently. It is expected the damage will be repaired within a week.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 16.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are to hand, from which we extract the following intelligence:

General SAM HOUSTON has accepted the nomination of Governor of Texas, tendered him by the Independent Convention at Austin.

The charge of Judge CARTWRIGHT to the Grand Jury of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama was very strong against the reopening of the Slave trade.

Severe Hail-Storm near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 16.

There was a severe hail-storm at Govanstown, Baltimore County, at 4 o'clock this evening, which did considerable damage. The hail-stones were of very large size. Rain also fell here in torrents this evening, accompanied with vivid lightning and a high wind.

The New City Railroad in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 16.

The Mayor sent a message into the City Council this afternoon calling attention to the violation of the city ordinances by the new City Railroad Company, and recommending that action be taken to restrain the Company from proceeding further.

Sinking of the Steamer Grapeshot.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, June 16.

The steamer *Grapeshot*, with a full cargo from Cincinnati for Fort Smith, sunk, on Saturday, near Van Buren, in the Arkansas River. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

Fire at Galena.

GALENA, Ill., Thursday, June 16.

The Classical Institute of this city, together with its contents, was destroyed by fire last night. The library was partly saved in a damaged condition. Loss $14,000; insurance $6,000.

Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, June 16.

The Board of Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad met this morning. J. H. WADSWORTH was reelected President.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The New-Orleans *Bee* learns from Belton, Texas, that a horrible murder and suicide were committed in Bell County on the 30th May. Mr. AMZIE, who had married a daughter of McGEHEE, the land pirate, killed a brother-in-law, McCLEMORE, and wounded another man, who was standing near; then fled and ended his own life by taking strychnine. The particulars we do not clearly understand to give here. It was a most cold-blooded murder, and the whole affair seems to convey the impression that the unfortunate author of the deed was insane. He was a native of Kentucky; had left his home under unfavorable circumstances, and a short time ago wrote an autobiography, in which he involved some of the best and most respected citizens of Bell County. The work was suppressed after his death.

HOW NEW-YORKERS LIVE.

A Visit to the Cellar Population of the First Ward.

The Route of the Coming Fever.

Yesterday, just as the sun was passing the highest point it could reach in the heavens, and was pouring its hottest fury down upon the City, so that all windows stood open, and if there was a breeze anywhere it glided in on the shady side of the tallest houses for refuge, so that the men on the tops of the omnibuses stripped open their shirts, tore off their neck-ties, and looked as they would have a fit of apoplexy if they were only paid by the year, and didn't have to make up for lost time, so that pedestrians lay their coats upon their shoulders, wiped their faces, rushed in for soda-water and rushed out again wiping their faces and sweating harder than ever—just at that hour, guided by Policeman GRIFFITHS, who was detailed for that refreshing duty, we set out to see in what kind of tenements the more miserably poor of the First Ward live, and especially how they stand it who live in cellars.

Turning into Washington-street from Battery-place, (which they are now widening to three or four times its late width, and putting down the Belgian pavement, to the immense improvement of this part of the City,) we were at once among some of the worst tenant houses in the Ward. Most of the fronts of the houses are occupied, on the lower floors, for liquor stores, groceries, or the retailing of dirty dry goods. Narrow alleys let in the visitor to rear buildings, sometimes tumbled-down rickety apartments, originally built for stables or shops, and sometimes more lately erected than those in front. Indeed, there is no knowing from a survey of the premises on the street what there is behind. A decent-looking four-story house may conceal a rotten old shanty of wood, packed from peaked roof to basement with human beings, and apparently only held together by the compacted dirt and filth on its walls—as if under one thorough scrubbing it would all crumble into powder. Or, behind a wretched two-story wooden hut there may tower a modern five or six story building—a mere shell of brick and mortar—but its walls quite thick enough to exclude all light and prevent a breath of air from ever penetrating. In the rear of PAT HOGAN'S establishment the first room we entered contained nine women and six children—three of the latter asleep, the rest sprawling on the floor or tugging at the maternal fountain for their dinner. One of the children was pitiable with rheumy eyes, another marvelously fat, another with spindling legs, but a head big enough for its father. The women protested that they did not all belong there, but the woman of the house confessed that she took boarders—"families—oh! as many as would come." Another room on the ground-floor was occupied by a filthy old man, with a grizzly beard—a bachelor, he said. He had no woman to trouble for nor to bother him. His black-walnut bedstead was hoisted up on bricks, some eight inches from the floor; under it were bushels of rags. He denied that he kept a junk-shop for he had no license, but pushing open the bed-room door the old man's veracity was put in doubt by a vision of rags, old iron, and the like, piled to the ceiling. He was an honest hard-working man, he said, who had hard work getting a living by picking up trash in the streets, but he had the advantage of most of his class in a dépôt for his trash. If we had come to pull down the old rat-trap and give a poor man better lodgings, God bless us! Nobody knew how many families were stowed away here; some of the rooms were vacant. One woman took boarders, but her boarders were all out. A chunk of salt beef lay on the same table with her children's dirty clothes, steaming up an odor that for a moment redeemed the atmosphere from its overpowering stench.

All this land was reclaimed from the river, and fortunately for the wretched men and women who would be tempted to occupy them, cellars are out of the question.

Further up Washington-street, however, there are cellars enough, and few of them untenanted. Into one of these, with the sign "Lodgings" over it, we plunged. It contained a single room. There was no exit from it in the rear; the only light admitted streamed in through the open cellar-way, or struggled through a window almost opaque with cobwebs and dust. Two women, the proprietors of the establishment, bare-footed and clad in rags, were ironing. Along one side of the room stood three beds, at the end two more. The remaining space beside the walls were occupied with chests piled one above the other. A fire burned in a ruinous cooking-stove, over which a mixture of onions and potatoes were steaming. They paid four dollars a month for these accommodations, and charged a shilling a night for lodging. "Accommodations for five," we remarked. "Oh, bless you, they sleep one, two or three in a bed—good accommodations for fifteen, and then we make a shake down on the floor for as many more as can get inside." They gave them food, if they wanted it, but they didn't often want it. Their lodgers were men-folks, who worked out, and a good many strangers just coming into the City. We are not giants in stature, but we had to stoop to pass under the smoky beams that supported the floor above. These people are honest, and mean to be moral, but in such a dismal hole, their men boarders and themselves all sleeping in one room, the standard of morality probably is not a very elevated one.

Close by we entered another cellar, of most ample dimensions. The woman bustled about with energy, and talked incessantly. "What was it we wished to see; was it to find what made the bad smell of the place?" she asked. We wished to see everything. She had been washing in the front part of the room, and her hands still dripped with the suds. "The old man" was snoozing on a bed—he was in the newspaper business, he said, as he sat up on end—had to be up early, and must have a nap in the afternoon. The three children were off to the public school—they always went. The floor was laid directly on the ground, damp and cold, though it was seething hot outside. We remarked that we could not live there a week, under any emergency. "But," said the man, "I can't die—that's the worst of it; I wish I was dead—I'm tired of living." A horrible smell pervaded the place; the woman thought we must be Health Wardens, though she did not know there were any such officers provided by law, and lighted a candle to show the other rooms. It was not her fault, she said; the landlord refused to fix it up, and told her if she didn't like it she could go. The adjoining room also fronted on the street, but it had neither door nor window. The floor was a pool of water, but it came from the ice which they kept for a neighbor, and they had nowhere else to keep it. In a closet back of this room was the spot whence the chief of the stenches emanated. "Was there no rear yard?" we asked. No; only a place where they stored beer—and, pushing off a shingle, the hogsheads, piled three and four deep, were dimly visible.

Close by was another cellar, occupied solely by an ancient, withered hag, who sold vegetables. All her stock lay on a board that stretched from the third step of the entrance-way back to her table; withered, rotting cabbages, a few quarts of potatoes, spinach a week out, a string of onions, and two or three bunches of wilted radishes. The opinion of the neighborhood was that she had money—was rich. She had kept the stand for ten years, never had rheumatism, seldom was sick. A second room back contained her bed. Our eyes followed the direction of her hand, but they saw nothing. Still further back was a room empty of furniture, but abundant in filth, rags that probably still served for dresses, and a tub of slops. On the side was her wreck of a cooking-stove. There was a door leading to the rear yard, but it was boarded up. She did take in two or three families once, but they quarrelled, so she turned them all out. She lived alone, and seemed to be quite contented with her lot.

Diving into another cellar, four bloated women and two men confronted us. "Is it the dead man you're after?" the fattest asked, scratching her head with the fork just lifted from a frying-pan over the bed of coals. No, we told her, we wanted to see how she lived. "Oh, I thought you might be the Co'ner, or the like o' that. The dead man's took out this morning." Four dollars a month they paid for the room—the landlord had come down a dollar since May, for sure nobody would pay more for such a dismal place. The floor had all rotted out, and he had promised to fix it next month. Almost everywhere they testified that rents had come down; where a year ago it was $6 a month, now it was $3 50 and $4 and $5.

Near by was a cellar, occupied by a family that evidently had some ideas above their situation. The table had a white cloth on it, and there was a sewing machine whirring away at the head of a cleanly young woman. Still one solitary room was the whole of their apartments.

In still another, three men and playing cards, and on the stone step of the cellar-way a stout woman was working a fancy collar—the color of Nassau-street after a shower. Most of these Washington-street cellar people seemed busy, however, at the wash-tub, over the stove, or ironing. The men were seldom visible. They all had children, but they were out to school, rag-picking, or rolling on the pavement. But here were houses by the dozen to which there was no other exit or entrance than on the front street. The close, damp smell of an old tomb just opened was nauseating in the extreme, but, on rushing to the front, one still more sickening was sure to greet you instead of a breath of air—the stench of the gutters full of liquid filth, and steaming up under the hot sun a miasma that was almost visible. The street was clear of any heaps of dirt. They called it clean, and the boxes for the reception of garbage were duly emptied daily. Still, it was enough here in the open air to sicken the stoutest who were not accustomed to it. If the Croton supply is not a humbug, there ought to be water enough used to flood their gutters daily. That done and thoroughly, the worst nuisance of this vicinity for the hot season is abated. It is horrible that human beings can think of living in dens like these, which no strongest wind can ever penetrate to disturb the heavy air charged with all foul smells and rankest poisons, and where the light of a guttering candle is all that ever strays to reveal what shapes the dirt lies piled in; but these beings that are human survive it all and think there is no help for them. When the wearied women, however, unpin their tucked-up gowns, wipe the sweat and smouch from their faces, and sit down in the cellar-way to rest at their knitting work, it is our shame that instead of a whiff of fresh air that stirs in their hair and fans them, it is a wind loaded with putrefying organic matter, and that with every fresh inhalation they breathe fresh poison. By contracts or by the day's work every year we pay somebody some $300,000 to give our inhabitants, whether living in palaces or cellars, sweet-smelling streets. They who have pocketed the money and left the work undone have the price of blood in their safes, and are the authors of deaths by the thousand. There is one alley-way leading out of Washington-street eastward, but to what, nobody, not even the barefooted, fearless boys, could tell us, to which we beg to direct the attention of Inspector DELAVAN at once. It is between Rector and Liberty streets, but more distinctly we cannot indicate it; only let his Health-Warden walk up the street till a stench more overpowering than the emanation from the gutters announces its vicinity. Into this is emptied all the filth that comes out of the inhabited cellars, and which the dirt-man would complain about if emptied into the boxes on the sidewalk. It is a horrible hole, and even the denizens of the place avert their heads as they pass.

This is a disagreeable subject to write about on the hottest day of June. But Disease has a strong stomach, and Death is not dainty. Unless we can go in before them, and by calling the attention of thinking people to just such plague-spots, so that an enlightened public sentiment will sustain our new City Inspector in his most radical reforms, those who can, better flee to the country, and leave the dead to bury the dead with which our devoted City will soon be crowded.

Flora Temple and Princess.

THE GREAT TROT AT ECLIPSE COURSE—TWO THREE-MILE HEATS WON BY FLORA—THE CROWD, THE EXCITEMENT AND THE BETTING.

The trotting match between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, which was projected immediately after the victory which the former won over *Ethan Allen* at Fashion Course, took place at Eclipse Course yesterday. It was won by *Flora* in two straight three-mile heats to wagons; but the contest was a severe one, and "the Queen of the Turf" led her adversary by only half a length at the end of the second heat. In the first heat, to be sure, she reached the goal several lengths in advance of the Californian trotter, but everybody in the outset deemed it the best policy of the great ten-mile trotter, even if she could win, to let *Flora* carry the palm after a severe struggle in the first heat, and rely on her own well-tested powers of endurance for the conquest on the second and third. Few, therefore, of those who backed *Princess* were much surprised or chap-fallen after the first heat was decided, and it was quite as impossible then as before the race began to foretell what the ultimate result would be.

The trot, of course, attracted an immense crowd. It was not to take place till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but at 1 o'clock there were many spectators on the ground, and from that hour until the race began their number was constantly increasing. Along the roads that lead from Brooklyn to the course, between 2 o'clock and 4 P. M., unbroken chains of carriages, coaches, busses and light wagons connected the City of Churches with the race-track. The cars came loaded to their utmost capacity, and the passengers from each train, seen from the top of the Grand Stand advancing *en masse* across the fields, seemed an invading army of untold strength sent to achieve the conquest of Long Island. Those of them who were especially eager to secure good places on the Grand Stand pushed on rapidly in detached parties like skirmishers before the main body; then came the solid men, the corpulent who could not run, the lazy who would not, and the stolid who did not care to, marching in a compact brigade steadily onward, and on the skirts of these the pickpockets and gamblers hung, like riflemen of the enemy, and with steady aim marked their men and brought them down, or to use their own elegant phraseology, "made them come down." Many a straggler ascertained to his cost where "the little joker" was, and many an unfledged one thrust his finger into a thimble who never did so before. The Long Island Railroad Company had ampler accommodations for the throng than it was ever before known to provide; if they had been as good as they were ample, and if the cars had advanced a little more rapidly, there would have been fewer complaints and fewer comparisons between horse cars and Long Island locomotives not at all derogatory to the former and by no means complimentary to the latter. At the lower gate of the Course the great battle between the advancing hosts and the door-keepers was fought long and well. At the first onset the assaulting party was thrown into confusion; each seemed to deem himself more valiant than the rest and endeavored to lead the column; pulling, pushing, advancing, retreating, they wedged themselves one by one in at the gate and each for a moment held the crowd on his back until the force behind projected him into the inclosure. Once within no time was lost in reaching an eligible situation on the stand or on the borders of the race-track. Sheriff CURTIS and some twenty-five deputies did their best to defend the boundaries of the Club Stand, but they were as bulrushes to the waters of the Nile; the crowd surged by them and speedily occupied every available position. The three or four ladies who had the temerity to take seats there wished themselves home long before the race was over.

On the race-track, men who had money to bet roamed about, gathered in little knots for a time, separated again, and formed new combinations every moment. It was an ever-changing scene. No man seemed to occupy the same position for two consecutive periods of time. If one turned to his friend to call his attention to MORRISSEY, or the "Bantcia Boy," or some other of the celebrated men of the day, when he pointed his finger at the spot where the notability was last seen, the latter was not there. "Passing to and fro" was written on everything there, especially the money, which changed hands rapidly. *Flora Temple* was the favorite, of course. Two to one were the odds at the beginning, and before the horses were called, $100 to $45, $100 to $40, and $100 to $30, were frequently offered in her favor. *Princess* did not lack supporters. Her claims were urgently pressed, and her great ten-mile trot for $30,000 in California was referred to with pride by her admirers. One old man repeated the warning of his son who had written to him from California not to bet against *Princess*, and predicted, with the aid of an astrologer, that *Flora* would beat in the first three miles, and would lose the second and third heats. Another man bet $20 to $40 that *Flora* would not win a single heat. The friends of the little trotter looked upon him as a lunatic. It was known that *Princess*, the day before, on the Eclipse Course, had trotted a quarter of a mile in 34¼ seconds; this pace, kept up, would give her a mile in the unprecedented time of 2:17. Recently, too, she trotted two miles privately in 5:06, with her blankets on. Both horses were known to be in excellent condition. There were several bets with regard to the time that would be made; one wager that the horses would not trot in any heat in 7:30, we heard offered and taken, and many marked the time as low as 7:35. A great deal of money was lost and won in the betting on time.

At 4 o'clock the bell was rung, and the horses were led forth. There was a remarkable contrast between them. *Flora*, with her head down, walked fairly along, looking, with her bob-tail and bony shank, more like the caricatures of trotting horses on the road, that we see in the print-shops, than the conqueror on so many well-contested fields. *Princess*, on the other hand, with head and ears erect, beautifully shaped, with a long tail and dainty step, seemed conscious that she was expected to do her best, and determined to do it. Her color is a dark bay, a much prettier shade than that of *Flora*. The appearance of the Californian mare called forth

At length, when, with great difficulty the track was cleared, and in the midst of a heavy shower which had just commenced to fall, and after one false start had been made, the two mares were brought up trotting rapidly, and as they passed the Judges' stand the word was given. *Princess* was a length in advance, and had the inside of the track. On the first quarter *Flora* broke up and fell behind more, and as the quarter pole *Princess* led her by three lengths. The same distance was preserved between them until they reached the home stretch, but then *Flora* overtook her competitor, and they passed the Judges' stand neck and neck. Away they flew on the first quarter of the second mile, but *Princess* took the lead again, and at the quarter pole was three lengths ahead; so they continued again all the way around to the home stretch, and then *Flora* closed up till she was only a length behind, and thus at the end of the second mile they passed the stand. As they commenced the last mile of the heat the excitement was intense. *Flora* immediately placed herself beside the wheel of the Californian mare, but broke and fell behind a little. Just after passing the quarter pole she overtook *Princess* again, and for a moment or two they trotted side by side. But *Princess* shook her off before they completed the half mile, and a moment after *Flora* was beside her again. Before the next quarter was reached *Flora* was a length ahead, and on the home stretch she continued to gain, coming in at the close of the heat five lengths in advance, amid loud cheers. From the grand stand three cheers for *Flora* were called for, and the call was loudly responded to. As *Flora* returned to the Judges' stand a crowd followed her, shouting with exultation at her success. With difficulty the crowd was kept back while the horses were taken from the wagons, covered with blankets, and led away. Then the time was announced—7:54. The first mile was completed in 2:37, the second in 2:40½, and the third in 2:36½. The time disappointed everybody. During the entire heat the shower was falling, but the track, which was in first-rate condition at the start, had not become very heavy.

As soon as the heat was concluded, it began to clear up, and in the interval between the two heats, there was some betting at $100 to $10. An Irishman, greatly elated at the success of *Flora*, made a bet at this figure, and then danced about, exclaiming, "Whoop! Hooray! She's the world's mother!"

The time of the second heat was not so good as that of the first. It was expected that it would be much better, for upon this heat the result of the race probably depended. If *Flora* had lost it, it is doubtful whether she could have won the third. The horses made one false start, and at the second trial received the word. *Flora* this time had the inside of the track, and *Princess* was half a length behind her. With a loud cheer, the crowd saw *Flora* gradually leave her, until *Princess*, at the quarter pole, was three lengths behind. Thus they continued throughout the first mile, and thus they commenced the second. *Princess* on the first quarter closed up the gap till it was only two lengths wide, and thus they continued throughout the whole of the second mile, till near the stand, when *Princess* gained a little, and *Flora* passed the stand a length and a half ahead of her. The nervous ones in the crowd, who had staked largely on *Flora*, were now fairly dancing and screeching for joy, for they were confident that their favorite would win the race. She was going at a very rapid pace, but *Princess* closed up a little on the first quarter, and when they passed the quarter pole, *Flora* was but a length ahead. She, however, speedily increased the gap to two lengths, then to two and a half, and thus they passed the half-mile pole. Just after the next quarter had been completed *Flora* broke, but she was speedily brought down to a trot again; a moment after she broke again, and for a few yards advanced at a gallop. *Princess* had not broken during the whole race, and was now advancing at an even pace right behind *Flora*. As if they neared the goal *Flora's* driver succeeded in bringing her down to a trot again, but while he was doing so *Princess* advanced till her head was side by side with his hind wheel, and the next moment they passed the Judges' stand, *Flora* winning the heat and the race by only half a length.

The enthusiasm of the supporters of *Flora* knew no bounds. When *Flora* was brought up to the stand again, it was found that she had lost a shoe off one of her fore-legs, and cut her quarter a little. It was to this that her driver ascribed her breaking so badly on the home stretch. The heat was completed in 7:59¾. The time of the first mile was 2:37½, of the second 2:36½, and of the third 2:45½.

On the way home the race was the constant theme of all. Some said that it was "a throw-off race," that *Princess* had not been made to trot at her best pace, that when the bets against her ranged high enough she would show them what she could do. Others had expressed their disappointment at the time that had been made and their conviction that *Flora Temple* could trot much more rapidly in a three-mile race.

It was 8 o'clock when the race was concluded and it was fully an hour and a half later when those who returned to New-York by railroad reached the place of their destination.

RECAPITULATION.

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—*Trotting*—Thursday, June 16; match $5,000, three mile heats, to wagons.

D. TALLMAN, b. m. *Flora Temple*	1	1
J. L. GOFF, b. m. *Princess*	2	2

	First Heat.	Second Heat.
Time of first mile	2:37	2:37½
Time of second mile	2:40½	2:36½
Time of third mile	2:36½	2:45½
Total	7:54	7:59¾

Riot in Louisville—Murderous Attack on the German Turners.

From the Louisville Courier of Tuesday.

The German Turners celebrated Whitsuntide yesterday, in the grove in the rear of the Blind Asylum, on Shelbyville Turnpike. The members of other German Societies, and also a number of females, participated in the festivities peculiar to that people. In the course of the day a number of reckless young men from the "Point" and Butchertown, who were in liquor, visited the grounds and disturbed the Germans; but the latter were inclined to peace, and several watchmen, who were engaged to maintain order, induced the outsiders to leave the pic-nicers to their rural enjoyment, but they left with threats to assail them.

As some of the Germans returned to the city, about 6 o'clock, and before the main body had left, one of them was pulled down from an omnibus and beaten by some of the crowd who disturbed them in the morning, and who laid in wait to attack them. He made his way back to his friends, who then sent forward a reconnoitering party, who came in collision with the Butcher and Point boys, the latter using bricks and stones, and the former the same weapons, and also short swords, which is a part of their regalia. In this affair, one SPERRE, a butcher boy, got his head gashed and his body cut, and several on both sides were hurt by the missiles. This policemen hastened to the scene of the riot, and prevailed on the Germans to return to the grove.

In the meantime the Butcher Boys and Pointers grew more wrathy that one of their numbers should be *hors de combe*, and rallying a larger force, posted themselves in the vicinity of a bridge, to attack the Turners as they returned home. The latter were on their guard, as they expected a skirmish, and they crossed the Main-street bridge, and marched in a line down Main-street. They were not molested until they reached the Starch Factory, when a salute of stones greeted them. The commander of the Turners called a halt, and the crowd in waiting, who were armed with shot-guns and pistols, fired a volley which wounded several Turners. Some of the latter, who were armed, returned the fire, and the whole body then beat a hasty retreat. They were pursued through Butchertown by the victorious Pointers and their crowd, who rained rocks on their foe, and also fired a few single shots. In all it is estimated that forty shots were fired. Of the Turner party, Mr. BAUMANN, a painter, was shot in the side; LNOMAN, a gunsmith, employed at J. GAUNTT'S, was knocked senseless by a ball which took effect in the forehead, a dangerous wound; Mr. SCHAP received a ball in the hand, which was extracted by Dr. PUNZ; Mr. SMAZZER and half-a-dozen others were struck by shot, which did no particular harm. On the other side, SPERRE and a man named BIRT were badly beaten, but are not supposed to be in a dangerous condition. A stray ball struck a child in the foot, and it went home howling; and JOHNS ZIMMERMAN, a bystander, had his hand touched by a ball, which just cut the flesh, but did no particular harm.

The riot was most disgraceful, and had its origin in the young men disturbing those who were enjoying themselves in their own peculiar way, as it was their right. It is certainly strange, but fortunate, that a number were not killed outright. No arrests were made up to a late hour, that we heard of.

The Chicopee (Mass.) *Journal* states that the Ames Company are finishing one of their new rifled cannon for the Russian steamer *Great Admiral*. The gun will throw a thirteen-pound shot, and is highly finished. Near the breech is engraved the Russian coat of arms in relief.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA.

Correspondence, and Extracts from Foreign Journals.

The late hour at which we received our files and correspondence by the Boston steamer, disabled us from giving as ample details of foreign news as was desirable in our morning edition of yesterday. We now supply the deficiency with our usual letters, and copious excerpts from English and Continental papers.

OUR SARDINIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

ACCUMULATION OF TROOPS AT VERCELLI—SIGNS OF AUSTRIAN SPIES—TRUTH ABOUT THE STORIES OF AUSTRIAN BRUTALITY—GOOD FEELING BETWEEN FRENCH AND SARDINIANS—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PIEDMONTESE PEOPLE—GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

VERCELLI, Friday, May 27, 1859.

When I wrote on the 22d from Alessandria, I told you I should be ready to depart at a moment's notice. The notice came quickly, in the shape of movements and counter-movements, puzzling enough to the soldiers engaged in them, but indicating clearly a projected advance of the whole allied line. I found, the day before yesterday, that one of my acquaintances, a young Russian officer, was on the point of leaving for Vercelli, and decided to come with him for having already missed the opening action of Montebello, I am reasonably anxious not to be too far out of the way for the first great battle, which everybody expects, prophecies, discusses, but of which nobody but the Emperor and General NIEL, I fancy, can speak with any confidence. The communications between General NIEL and head-quarters were incessant during the last three days of my stay at Alessandria, and the gossip of the officers makes him the only perfect partner of the Imperial plans. Turin has now become a mere depôt for the troops pushed forward upon Vercelli, and the place is so crowded, especially with Piedmontese cavalry and French artillery, (there are seventeen batteries here of the Napoleon guns which did such execution at Valenza on the Bitto and church steeple and farm-house walls across the Po,) that it is not easy to find a spot wherein to lay one's head. We have secured a single room in a queer out-of-the-way *vicolo*, the Borg-Ogni-Santi, (which does not in the least resemble the picture-dealing street of the same name at Florence,) for which we are made to pay, let me say it to the credit of the good people, nothing more than the ordinary "peace-price." Indeed it is a most curious and striking feature of the present wonderful state of things in Piedmont, that you rarely or never find yourself exposed to any exactions on the part of the people. There seems to be a general consent that it would dishonor the sacred cause of Italian independence to take advantage of the friendly crowd now flowing in upon the Piedmontese territory; and I have seen very little of what I had supposed to be the universal passion of our frail humanity for "making hay while the sun shines." Apropos of which, I may also note here what I heard from a French officer the other day, that the few Austrian spies taken within the French lines have been, with one exception, Parmesans or Lombards, most of whom were betrayed by falling in with some unexpected Sardinian picquet or patrol, whose *shibboleth* they could not satisfy. The one exception was that of a miserable fellow, whom I myself saw arrested three days ago as I was walking out to Marengo. This man had been in and about Alessandria ever since the 16th of May, when he came in in the most abject state, all tattered and begrimed, under the escort of a couple of infantry men, with a fearful story of the cruelties perpetrated by the Austrians in the province of Robbio. He talked the mountain lingo, and professed to be a farmer on the banks of the Curone. The Austrians, he said, or rather,—as all the Italians are in the habit of saying when they wish to prove themselves particularly "good Italians,"—the *Croats* had come down upon him with a requisition for mules, had taken all his stock, emptied his wine-casks, cut down all his trees, and beaten himself and his family. A day or two after they had come back again for more mules, and there being no more mules to give them, they had burned his house down, or as much of it as was combustible, and committed the most abominable outrages throughout the whole of the little village. In terror he had then carried his family up into the hills, and set off himself in search of friends and help for a "ruined man." The soldiers, both French and Piedmontese, were very much moved by all this story, which was also told at the *table d'hôte* in my hotel, and subscriptions were made up for the victim LAVEZZO. He didn't seem, however, in any hurry to get back to his people in the hills, and several things having conspired to fix attention upon him, he was seen early in the morning of the day of which I speak, in hold a long conference with a *bersagliere*, who shortly after marched off in the direction of the front. Said *bersagliere* was followed, challenged, and found to be no *bersagliere* at all: but to have divers and sundry papers on his person relative to the cavalry force of the French at Genoa and Alessandria, and to other matters and things not within the purview of honest *bersaglieri*. The man LAVEZZO was then sharply looked up—but not found till a few hours after, when he was leisurely strolling near the railway bridge over the Bormida. He wept and prayed in the wildest manner, protested his innocence, clung about the knees of the stout little French Sergeant who seized him, and became perfectly incoherent in his sniffs of cravings for mercy. Of course he had but a short shrift. I may as well add too, here, that a large proportion of the most horrible stories of Austrian cruelty and barbarity, with which we have been deluged here, have doubtless had their origin in the exaggerations of just such fellows. So far I have found but very few authenticated instances of lawless brigandage on the part of the invaders. Their systematic tyrannies and exactions are bad enough, without blackening the reputation of their officers by making them parties to mere piratical devilries. They have used the stick freely, for they are as bad as the Turks are, and as the Russians were, in this respect, and here at Vercelli, which is the first considerable place occupied by them which I have had the opportunity of seeing, they certainly levied most monstrous contributions in the way of provisions and money. But our landlord of the hour tells us that four Austrian officers, two of them Hungarian Captains, were quartered upon him (and that they paid handsomely for what they had, and behaved with perfect propriety. He owns, however, that he charged them more than he should have thought quite right in the case of the Allies. Like all the Piedmontese of all ranks with whom I have conversed, this worthy individual is firmly convinced that the Austrians will soon see their last of Italy. He was very particular in his inquiries after the conduct of the Piedmontese cavalry at Montebello, and when we assured him that even the Turin gazettes could not easily exaggerate their dauntless gallantry and good discipline, he said: "It will always be so; it always has been so; we shall always beat them; we Piedmontese *siamo pezzi*, we *siamo duri*"—which is as much as to say "there are few of us, but we are some."

The six years which have passed since I visited Piedmont before, have done wonders in this town, as throughout the country; and, harassed as it has so recently been by the Austrian occupation, one can still make out, through the enormous superincumbent mass of French and Italian soldiery, all the marks of a busy, thriving population. The shops are numerous and apparently well-filled, and the factories, though two-thirds of them have been closed for the present, are almost disproportionately large for a town of 20,000 inhabitants. You find here, too, the North-Italian face and air, which so markedly distinguishes the people north of the Po from the Alps to the Adriatic. The townsfolk are about as different from those of Alessandria as they are from the Zouaves, who throng the pretty little promenade on the Boulevards. I am more and more struck with their resemblance to our own New Englanders. The prevalent custom of shaving, I suppose, adds to this apparent likeness between two races, so widely sundered in origin and habits. But, in the clean-shaved, bright-eyed, firm-lipped, quiet, cautious North Italian, I find traits more than skin deep which recall the descendants of the Plymouth settlers. One apparently trifling circumstance I have already noticed in passing from Alessandria to Vercelli: that while the Italians at Alessandria seemed to look for everything from the French, the Italians here talk more of Vittore Emanuele than of Napoleon, and the

without in the least doubting themselves up to the importance of French help. They are full of grateful admiration for the Emperor; but they seem instinctively, to feel, especially in dealing with a foreigner, that if they cannot play a great part in winning their own independence, they can hardly expect to enjoy it when won. In this respect the policy of NAPOLEON has been wonderfully like the line of conduct he seems to have followed in other parts of Europe, where, wherever, he has had the opportunity, he has left the Revolution to shift for itself. I know, I feel and appreciate, what is perhaps more strange, I have yet to find the first French officer who seems to be. My Russian companion has noticed the same thing, and laughingly contrasts the feeling of the French towards the Italians with their contemptuous treatment in the Crimea of the English and their companions, the Turks.

Great energy is felt here among the Italians, where Cacciatori degli Alpi are dashing into the heart of the Lower Mantuan country, apparently for the sake of getting up a revolution in that fertile district, if not revolutionary daring. While the Austrians continue to occupy Novara, where they seem to be in great force, we cannot, of course, expect to see much fresh of anything which the "hero of Rome" may perpetrate; but it is quite probable that his movements will be followed up. The telegraph brings us the news from Arona, by way of Biella, only a vague story of "a battle long," but where, or with what result, we are not allowed to know. Apparently, GARIBALDI is at Varallo, a lovely little place, where the Lilies of Bourbon, one of whom is he as a private in the Sardinian cavalry, have a magnificent royal palace. Now, Varallo is just half-way, between Arona on the Lago Maggiore, and Como. Which way is GARIBALDI going? Lavezzo is an important point, being the key of the Valsesia, and, if I mistake, GARIBALDI was strengthened last year by a series of entrenchments. As GARIBALDI has no guns, on one hand, I scarcely think of assailing this point. Yet a march on Como, lying as it does within a little more than twenty miles of Milan by railway, would be a most startling Garibaldi move, though, if successful, it would cut off the whole of Northern Lombardy in reverse. All accounts from the Alpine district concur in representing the enthusiasm of the population as already fabulous.

If there is, indeed, any concerted plan now carrying out by this movement, we must very shortly have a series of engagements between this river and the Ticino. The arrival of the Emperor at this place, which has been already twice announced, at the outset, in the last for

Fossano, Pravelo, and Stroppiano. Fanti and Cocchiano, with their divisions, are guarding the Po at Casale, Valenza and Bassignana. In the last-mentioned place, where a bridge has been erected, the Tanaro runs into the Po. Novara has been shut up by order of General Zobel, who has left there a division strongly barricaded to defend the city. The splendid barrack, Perrone, built three years ago by order of Victor Emanuel, has been undermined by the Austrians, and will be no doubt blown up when the Imperial troops shall be compelled to retire. This magnificent building was erected in honor of General Perrone, one of the brave who fell in the battle of Novara, in 1849. That General has left behind him three sons, two of whom are already in the Piedmontese army. The third, who is well-know in England, was a year ago attaché at the Sardinian Legation in London. When the war broke out he left the diplomatic service to join the military school at Ivrea, where young officers are brought up for active service. Yesterday I met him under the porticos of the War-office. He had gone to Turin with the Venetian noblemen Count [illegible], to ask Count Cavour to be allowed to join [illegible] as a common soldier. Neither he nor his companions could stand the school life any longer, and were anxious to get the desired permission. As I had met young Count Perrone when in London I should scarcely have known him under the humble [illegible] of a common bersaglier, and he not come to [illegible] with me.

The Austrians are still at work. One of them, An[illegible], a bricklayer from Pavia, had been [illegible] by General Cialdini's men on Thursday last, [illegible] he was loitering about Borgo Vercelli. He was tried by the permanent council of war, and shot with [illegible], according to military rule.

A VISIT TO THE BATTLE-GROUND OF MONTEBELLO.

Correspondence of the London Chronicle.

Alessandria, Friday, May 27.

I have again visited Montebello and Casteggio. Having ascertained yesterday that no movement of great importance would take place, I set out to visit [illegible] particularly a place that has now become doubly [illegible]. The railway being entirely occupied with the transport of troops, we hired a carriage to take us the entire distance. From Alessandria to Voghera, (a three hours' ride) the road passes through a very fertile and most beautiful country. There are on each side immense fields of wheat, and I noticed that the harvest this year promises to be a most abundant one. All along the road there were persons busily stripping the leaves from the long twigs of the mulberry trees, then putting the naked branches in a condition that led one to suppose the trees are all dead. We passed at each moment trains of artillery and regiments of soldiers en route for the advanced posts. On the Scrivia, a stream that the inhabitants speak of as a torrent at times, but which is now almost entirely dry, we saw the bridge that the Austrians attempted to blow up. I have never seen a more decided failure. They either set persons to work to do this that were ignorant how it should be done, or else they must have feared the approach of the enemy, for only a portion of one of the eight arches of the bridge was damaged. The injury was repaired in one night, so you may judge of its extent. The Austrians having once begun their retreat, I am at a loss to understand why they did not thoroughly destroy the bridges as they went along. They would thus have seriously inconvenienced the advance of the Franco-Sardinian troops. But they seem to have acted in all matters with a want of forethought and and feebleness. Thus, in attempting to destroy a wooden bridge that spans a stream between Pontecurone and Voghera, they set fire to the timbers, and then marched off. Of course, the moment they were out of sight, the country people at once extinguished the fire, which had done no harm whatever. At Tortona we found a great quantity of troops, and the town was decked out with flags and evergreens. It was supposed that the Emperor would pass through during the day, as he was to visit Voghera, at which place Marshal Canrobert has his head-quarters. From Tortona to Voghera the scenery is really quite beautiful. The green meadows stretch as far as the eye can reach, while here and there the country is relieved from monotony by clumps of trees and pretty white houses peeping out from the foliage, giving to the whole an air of life and animation. Occasionally we passed a camp of soldiers, and then the rows of tents, the camp-fires, and the gay colors of the uniforms rendered the scene really picturesque.

As we approached Voghera we saw on our right the Apennines, rising high and closing the horizon. For some distance before entering the town we passed the camps of different regiments, some of whom (cavalry) had their horses picketed in long rows near the tents, others had let their horses loose, but in these instances I observed that the animals seemed disinclined to stray away from the small tents under which the soldiers were lying. They were Arabian horses, the regiments having just arrived from Africa, and possess all the intelligence and docility for which these fine animals are so remarkable. They are capable of enduring such fatigue as would completely use up any other race, and eat but little in comparison with the heavier and less tractable horses coming from the different provinces of the French Empire.

Our entry into Voghera was a matter of some difficulty, owing to the masses of soldiers that were marching, and also the long line of transport waggons, filled with provisions, *en route* for Montebello, that were just ahead of us as we arrived in the long street that divides the town. The military element is decidedly in all its glory at Voghera. One sees nothing but soldiers in the streets or in the houses. Soldiers may be seen looking out of each window, standing on all the balconies, filling all the *cafés* and streets. The inhabitants are constantly attending to the wants of the overwhelming number of their guests, and as they receive pay for the slightest object—it being the Emperor's express order that nothing be accepted from the people without payment being made for it—you can comprehend that they look upon the French with the greatest favor, and I dare say they desire that their stay may be a long one. There are several regiments of Zouaves here, and their martial aspect and good humor render them the especial favorites of the inhabitants. Voghera was also decked out with flags and devices. The Emperor was to visit the place, and there was an evident desire to give him a reception that would testify to the gratitude felt towards him by the people, who so short a time since were so brutally treated by the Austrians. I have been told many instances of the most atrocious outrages on the part of the enemy, accounts of which I will not sully the columns of your journal with. It is a most inexplicable thing to these people that there should be found in any civilized country writers to assert that these things did not occur, and that the Austrians were, on the contrary, kind to the people. These facts are so palpable, so easily ascertained, and a matter of such great notoriety, that any attempt to deny them is looked upon by those who suffered these injuries as a fresh attack upon them. Men, whose mothers, wives, or sisters were the victims of the brutal lust of the Austrian hordes, shiver with anger and disgust, when they find influential journals publishing contradictions of facts that can be proved by thousands, and that in too many instances have their most sad and fatal proofs in the grave-yard. A great responsibility rests upon those who willingly offend, and as it were insult, such grief as is felt in most of the places that the Austrians passed through while on this side of the line they have now taken up. A mere spirit of contradiction, I am sure, in many instances has led to these attempted refutations of facts that are incontrovertible, and which to deny, or attempt to do so, proves a wilful determination to insult a wronged and injured people. I have already spoken of the change of sentiment towards England that is taking place in this country. The efforts of some of your contemporaries will tend to render this change a most decided one, and hatred will usurp the place of friendly admiration.

But let me return to Voghera, where we breakfasted, and, having visited the officers we knew, once more started *en route* for Montebello. Once out of the town, one sees evidence of the late struggle at short distances. Thus, on the left of the road is a grave newly dug marked by a cross. Some of the wounded French soldiers, who died while being transported from Montebello to Voghera, were buried there. Farther on a trench was dug, and several Austrians buried there; and now a mound near the road marks their last resting place. The next thing that attracts attention is a large tree completely cut in two by a cannon ball. Further on these evidences of the struggle are numerous, and deep cut roads through the wheat fields mark the passage of the artillery. Arrived at Montebello we engaged the services of a sergeant of infantry, who was present at the battle. He took us over the ground, and duly explained the position of the conflicting armies.

Before going into the details of an affair that I have already described, permit me to give you the exact number of Austrians that were engaged. You will see them from information derived from the Austrians that were taken prisoners, that they were at least 18,000 strong. These were six brigades, composed each of one regiment of infantry and one of chasseurs. The regiment of infantry numbers always 4,000 men. Of the six brigades the following were the forces engaged: One Regiment of the Corps Stadion, one Regiment of the 3d Corps Leichtenstein, one Regiment of the 8th Corps Benedek (now Urban), one Regiment of the Corps Wimpfen. These four regiments, with the Chasseurs that were with them, amounted to from 18,000 to 21,000 men. This large force was met by from 3,000 to 4,000 troops, forming the division of General Forey, and after an engagement which lasted *four hours* the Austrians were put to flight. They were driven miles along the road until they reached the village of Montebello, where they made a stand.

The soldier that was showing us over the exact place where the last struggle occurred took us up on an eminence that completely commands the valley through which the French were obliged to advance. The Austrians had two pieces of cannon and were 4,000 strong, and occupying this hill ought to have defended it against the attack of five times their number. They could sweep the plain with their cannon, and thus prevent the approach of an enemy. While, to get at them, an attacking force was obliged to climb up a steep hill, without the possibility of any cover. They, on the contrary, had the advantage of being out of sight, behind rows of grape vines, and also of having the opportunity of lying in the tall wheat. In spite of all these advantages, the French infantry, only 1,500 strong, advanced to the charge, and boldly mounted the hill-side. The Austrians did not wait the touch of the cold steel; they hastily fled, the infantry going in one direction, the artillery in another. This result is one that speaks in favor of the morale of the French soldier, while it shows plainly that the Austrians cannot face the shock of the French army. On the hill where the combat took place the soldiers found many of the Austrians two days even after the event. They were hidden in ditches and hollows, where the grass was high and rank, thus affording a hiding-place for the wounded, who had managed to crawl away from the vicinity of their comrades, and there died. I was assured that at least 200 Austrians were thus found and buried by regiments that came to Montebello after the engagement. In the village the Austrians, who filled the houses, from which they could, under cover, fire at the French troops, seemed, while [illegible], to have abandoned their advantageous position to fly before a force they ought to have crushed at a blow. I visited again the cemetery where General Beuret was shot. A wall of some three feet high afforded great protection to the Austrians who were hidden behind it, and from whence they discharged a volley at the troops led on by General Beuret. This one volley over, they at once took to flight. Had there been any French cavalry, the Austrians would have been butchered like sheep, as they actually threw away their guns to get away faster.

At Montebello I found large numbers of troops, and especially three regiments of cavalry. They are *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, all mounted on Arabian horses, and eminently serviceable as advanced guards to the army. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers has his head-quarters here. He is dwelling in a fine chateau, the owner of which, a marquis, whose name I have forgotten, is now in the house. His family is at Genoa, and he came to the place when he heard that the French had gained possession of the town. The Marquis, fearing the approach of the Austrians, left Montebello some time before they passed through. He did well, as they completely sacked the mansion, and had he remained he would, no doubt, have been taken by the Austrians as a hostage, a thing they have done in all the places they pass through when they find that any inhabitant of importance from wealth or position is still there. Thus, lately at the village of Pignarolo, the Austrians took the vice syndic as hostage or guarantee for the conduct of the citizens. I have seen a letter written by this man to the syndic, (who escaped being made a prisoner because he was ill in bed,) asking him to send him information as to the movements of the Allies, or else he was to be shot. I have read the letter which was forwarded by the syndic to this place. The following facts also speak volumes for the pretended good treatment of the country people by the Austrians. A family, named Cassoni, were all of them sentenced to be shot, or rather were shot without any sentence. The particulars of the case are these: Near Voghera, in a small village, dwelt the family I have mentioned. They were visited by the Austrians, who were in search of provisions, and were found to have in their possession a journal unfriendly to Austria. They were all—men, women, and children—led out into the plaza and shot. The whole of them were killed at once, with the exception of the father, who was wounded and fell. The Austrians then marched out of the village, and the country people, finding the poor man still alive, conveyed him to the hospital at Voghera, where he still remains. These are facts that are well known, and the truth of which it is easy to ascertain.

From the top of the dwelling occupied by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers one can easily see Pavia, while on a clear day the dome at Milan is also discernible. Between Pavia and Montebello the Austrians are in force along the Po; but still, so fearful are they of defeat, they have prepared twelve bridges to enable them to cross the river quickly. The advanced posts of the two armies are in some places quite close to each other. In one instance, a bridge that crosses a narrow stream is the dividing line. The other day some Austrian soldiers walked across their end of the bridge waving a flag in derision, and taunting the sentinels placed on the French side. The result was that the latter, who are armed with Minie rifles, killed three of the adventurous Austrians. Since then the feat of crossing the end of the bridge has not been repeated.

I will not mention the evidences of the combat that are still visible in Montebello. During the time we were visiting the place, we ascertained that they had just discovered an Austrian (who was wounded) in an old cellar. He had remained hidden there since the day of the engagement. The poor fellow was almost dead from hunger, thirst, and the effects of a wound that was but slight, had it been attended to at once. He was astounded to find that those who discovered him did not at once kill him, and when food was given to him he seemed bewildered. He assured those who conversed with him that his officers had repeatedly stated to himself and his fellow soldiers that the French would at once kill them, were they so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. The poor fellow will be sent on to rejoin his fellow prisoners at Alessandria, as soon as he has somewhat recovered from the effects of his long deprivation of food.

WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?—THE VOCATION OF THE GERMANS.

Under the above heading the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Augsburg *Gazette*) publishes the following, as written from Northern Germany in May:

"The urgency that Germany must join the war against France with her whole strength, that Austria must not be left isolated—that is to say in the lurch,—this *unavoidable necessity* has been so often and so clearly put in your columns—the conviction of this necessity has been so unmistakably recognized in every part of Germany—that it would be carrying water to the sea if we were to advance additional grounds—were we to wish to look upon the question in any other light than as a question of time, as one of the proper moment for Germany to draw the sword.

We are prepared to do so at a moment's notice. *Germany is ready as far as is requisite; the enemy is not.* We possess a good line of fortresses from Rastadt to the Wesel; each of these fortresses is capable of containing an entrenched camp or powerful army of protecting it or advancing it. Each of these fortresses is fully provided with everything. The enemy has nothing of the kind to oppose to us. We also possess an overwhelming force for the attack. Already two German *corps d'armée*—250,000 men from the Middle Rhine, 250,000 men from the Upper Rhine—could invade France, and March on Paris. In France there remain scarcely more than 300,000 fighting men; these men must keep down revolution in the towns, and defend a frontier 100 miles in extent. *It is clear* that they could only bring an inferior force against each German army. Should they attempt it they would infallibly be beaten, *for they have no Napoleon I.* to encourage them by his startling movements. In a very short time the decisive action would take place under the walls of Paris. It is true the French capital is admirably fortified, but it has not a sufficient garrison to defend every point, and, once entered, Paris must capitulate. We do not take into account the moral depression which would be caused among the French people by the retreat of their armies, and the assistance that would be given by those who are the sworn enemies of the Napoleonic despotism.

But we are told, our coasts—our unprotected coasts, and the mighty French fleet! We reply,—a determined invasion of France, a well-directed blow that will be felt in Paris, that is the best protection of our coasts. To attack our coasts a land army is necessary, and they have not a man to spare. Moreover, our coasts are by no means so unprotected; they are protected by nature and art, and batteries are erected on all places open to a landing. Let us call to mind the fight at Eckernförde and the facility with which Russia defended her long length of coast in the Baltic against the combined fleets of France and England. But our ships—our poor ships—on the high seas. Will not the French cruisers capture them all? No. So far as we learn our shipowners are on their guard; at the worst, the news of the declaration of war will be conveyed by steamers as fast as any French cruisers. Our ships will make for for safe ports. England is close at hand. Some loss must, of course, be incurred. But the sooner the uncertainty which now weighs upon trade and commerce is at an end the lesser will be the loss.

The right to make an immediate attack upon France is ours; never can we claim a better one. The Emperor of the French has in distinct manifestoes announced his breach of the treaties upon which peace and order are founded. He is the aggressor; the peace-breaker whom we must bring to reason. He did not succeed, even for a day, in making the Press in England or Russia believe that Austria was responsible for the war. Taunted till she could no longer stand it, deserters from her army formed into free companies under her very nose, Austria only anticipated the attack by a few weeks and selected her ground in the enemy's country. Moreover, the German Confederation is already *de facto* at war with France. Are not Trieste merchants and ship-owners German citizens, and are not their ships German property? And have not Trieste ships been captured by French cruisers? Shall we, then, wait until some German city has been bombarded? Surely, France has given us provocation enough to prompt us to self-defence.

Finally, the object of our struggle is clear and plain before us. We advance on Paris to upset Napoleon, to deliver the world from a nightmare which has too long already oppressed its chest, to destroy a system which is a plague to morality, right, and civilization. The reward for our sacrifices and labors can be no other than Alsace and Lorraine [Lothringen.] The broad wedge west of the line of Luxembourg by Metz and Nancy to Basel, that fatal wedge which strikes so deep into the German territory, which so long has offended every eye in Germany on the map of Europe, must haul down the French flag. Napoleon overthrown and Alsace and Lorraine restored to us, that alone is our object, that concerns us more especially. What, then, becomes of France? What system of Government she chooses to adopt is her own business; the nation which has twice submitted to Napoleonic despotism, let it decide its own fate; but we must provide against a third Napoleonic confusion.

If, then, the necessity of taking the field against France is clear, if we are already fully prepared to strike, when we have right on our side, when our object lies plain before us, what are we waiting for? Why does the sword still remain in the scabbard? Why drown the shrill blast of the war-trumpet, which will vibrate throughout Germany as the call of health and strength? Is it, perhaps, "fear of Russia," and to be more sure of the aid of England? Now, this is the very point which ought to urge us not to delay one moment longer, but to take a great decision, and with all our strength go straight to the goal.

England and Russia have not yet quite made up their minds; their inclinations are evident, but they still hesitate to join in a general war. A great event, a mighty fact, which would resound throughout Europe, would bring them to a decision. Let us give that mighty fact! Its success, in both directions, cannot fail to turn to our advantage. A declaration of war by the whole of Germany against France will infallibly bring England to our side as an ally, and awe Russia into quiet.

The English people entertain a covert hatred and anger against Napoleonic France, but it is not the less strong for that; it simply smoulders, and would soon be fanned into a flame. England has already put up with too many insults, has too long been chafing at the friendly chain of France; and Cherbourg is a thorn in her side. This feeling shows itself plainly enough in England just now in the sudden change in the language of the press in the preparations of defence she is making. But nobles and citizens are both averse from a great war; they have had war and expenditure enough lately. Moreover, they are greatly occupied with a great question of Government reform, which has long waited a solution, and this question divides the people into factions. All this, unhappily, is true. Nevertheless, all these obstacles and reasons will fall into the background when suddenly a great fact—the great fact stands before the clear intellect of the English people—Germany is marching on Paris. The [illegible], the veteran statesman in the Cabinet, will be aware that the hour has struck to do away for once and ever with a overshadowing French fleet, Cherbourg and the fear of invasion. Let Germany declare herself, let her declaration be followed immediately by action, and then, when the Queen of England make her speech from the throne on the 7th of June we shall have nothing to fear from a Russell-Palmerston Ministry.

But Russia! Will she not crush us with her armies? Has she not already a secret treaty with France, and are we mad enough to enter into a war at once with France and Russia? We think such madness would contain no small sprinkling of sound common sense. The last war has given us a correct idea of the capabilities of Russia. She moves heavily, and it takes her many months to bring an imposing force into the field. Before the powerful Russian columns could reach the German frontier, we should have finished with Paris, and that news would considerably delay the advance of the Russian army, if it did not stop it altogether. And supposing even that Russia had already all her available troops ready for action,—that we were compelled at the same time to wage war on our west as well as upon our eastern frontier,—would that really be so terrible a matter? Let us reckon up accurately how many thousand fighting men Russia has been able to assemble at or cross her frontier with, since 1812. The amount does not exceed 150,000 or 200,000. Let us, on the other hand, sum up what Prussia, Austria, and the rest of Germany (actually prepared for war) can bring at once into the field, not to speak of reserves,—and we have a sum total of 1,500,000 men and more than 2,500 pieces of artillery. This force will surely suffice to wage an offensive war against France, and a defensive war against Russia.

We do not, however, suppose that things are so dangerous as we have put them. A sudden and energetic war against France will shield us from a war with Russia. The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has, it is true—at least we are willing to admit so much—entered into some agreement with the Cabinet of the Tuileries hostile to Germany. We can already trace the symptoms of such an understanding. Russia is to keep the power of Germany in check, that it may not take part in the war against France, and this is to be done by the concentration of armies of observation on our frontier, and by indirect menaces. We need not fear those threats. Russia might feel inclined, but cannot go to war. Important reasons, like heavy chains, shackle her warlike movements. Only against her will and better sense, only gradually by the course of events, could Russia be induced to exert all her strength against the foreigner. A general rising of all Germany, a battle gained over the French, perhaps even the capture of Paris—such a piece of news would make Russia waver in her warlike preparations. Morally and physically Russia still suffers from the effects of the last war. Russia is, moreover, engrossed with internal reforms. The emancipation of the serfs is a vital question, and a call to arms by a levy of new conscripts would create intense alarm among the peasantry. The consequences might be terrible.

Thus, with all possible hatred of Austria, with every sympathy with Bonapartist views and plans, men in Russia are by no means eager for war, especially against Prussia and Germany, of whose warlike deeds traditions are still extant among the Russian people, which are in fact flattering to us.

The St. Petersburg Cabinet is well aware of its weak point. It has calculated the cost of a war. Had it not done so the Russian wolf would long since have shown its teeth to Austria, for it is not every day that such an opportunity offers itself. We may consequently reckon that the more Russia feels her impotency, the more violent will she be in her threats and menaces. We must let her amuse herself in her own way, and not allow ourselves to be alarmed even for one moment.

To resume. A declaration of war by Germany against France will assure to us more speedily the support of England, and more assuredly still keep Russia within bounds. If we falter, there will be faltering on the Thames and on the Neva. If we delay for weeks and months, we cannot foresee what events may not for a time impede the action of England, and what obligations Russia may not enter into, counting upon our disunion and inactivity. But is it England and Russia alone which we are to take into consideration? Does not a more terrible danger raise its threatening head? Can we doubt the existence of deep-laid plots to revolutionize Europe? Can we not already see the batteries that are to fire the train in all the lands that surround the German frontier? Shall we wait till Posen and Hungary are up in arms for a cause as hopeless as the former ones, but which will occupy a certain portion of our troops? Shall we wait till the Danish water-rat gnaws at Prussia, till the Montenegrin jackalls snap at the heels of Austria? And are not the comrades of Fazy and Vogt on the alert in Switzerland? And even among ourselves do not French pamphlets and French gold work their way?

No; let us be doing! On Paris! Let us stamp out there the flame that threatens to set Europe in a blaze! And by one blow we will put an end to terror and disorder. The wide-spun plan, to surround us with a chain of revolutionized populations, rest upon an undervaluation of German power and unity; let us show that the calculation is wrong. One single, well-aimed, powerful blow from the sword of Germany, and all the small revolutionary States will bend their heads, and a healthy air will again blow over Europe.

But, perhaps, our diplomacy has special reasons that we should remain for a time passive spectators of the struggle in Italy. Napoleon must reckon upon this German hesitation; for it is quite clear that he delayed his departure for Italy until he felt quite sure that for the moment he had not to fear an attack from the Rhine. Had he not felt sure on this point his departure from Paris could only be regarded as a piece of folly or of fatalist belief in his star, or France be supposed to be fully prepared to meet a German invasion, which we have good reason to believe is not the case. We will not, however, at present ask what respite is given to him, on what date the Confederation will go to war. We fear this delay bodes no good. We shall simply point out the consequences of any further delay.

We are now unanimous, and we trust to remain so. But the longer we wait the greater the danger for this unity. *We are still young and inexperienced in this* sweet concord, while we are old and experienced in disunion and discord. Our enemies are well acquainted with all the sources of our disunion, and they will lose no pains to stir them up. They will do their best in this respect.

But let us turn to other considerations. The first consequence of the war in Italy, if it continues without Germany deciding it by marching on Paris, is that France will call for more troops to cross the Alps. France would then be still more deprived of troops, and more open to attack. But this gain will be fully counterbalanced by the result of increased preparations in France and Russia, by the explosions of revolutions which will have had time to mature along the line of the Danube and our Eastern frontier. And we must not forget that if France draws fresh troops to Italy, Austria will also want them; so many the less for our attacking columns. The more bloody and obstinate the struggle in Italy becomes, in a similar ratio these results rise. In a war with France we should not be so well off as we are at this present moment.

But how, then, if, contrary to expectation, the Italian war should soon be decided, by two or three great battles, want of money on either side, or by unforeseen circumstances? Suppose Napoleon remains the victor—and he would be this if Austria conceded to him the smallest strip of land; French pride and revolutionary triumph would rise like a swollen river, and war on the Rhine would soon follow. Austria would then be hard pressed, and would have to exert her remaining strength on the Danube and eastwards. The supposition that she would leave the palm of victory to her foe in Italy, unless reduced to a last extremity, which would humiliate her morally more than materially, can only be entertained by those who believe only in Austria's weakness and perfidy. And, should they have calculated rightly, truly they have drawn the worst lot for Germany.

If, on the other hand, the Austrians should be victorious over their enemies in Italy, and drive them from the valley of the Po across the Alps, which is not impossible, what then? Our peacemongers and vacillators imagine they will then be spared the sacrifices and the cares of war, as the defeat in Italy would imply the fall of Napoleon. It might be possible that a rising would destroy the power of the vanquished Napoleon; but it is just as possible that the French would not be ready for the work—let us only glance at the last ten years; and it is also possible that their patriotic feelings and reason might drown their hatred of the despot, and urge them to redeem their losses in Italy on the banks of the Rhine. In either case, let us imagine how, victorious, but by the hesitation of Germany much offended, Austria would act. Truly, however, the die might be cast, Germany would not be bettered, and Gotha plans would dry up as quickly as rain-drops on the roof with the sun's rays upon them.

If we wish to give Frenchmen a wholesome warning—to bring into play their hatred of Napoleonic despotism, we must do it now; we must at once prepare for battle. There is no doubt of it, their national pride will at first display itself in cries of opposition, but that opposition will soon fall to the ground before the mighty, unavoidable, ever-nearer-approaching danger. We shall then put to the test how much is true of those fables told of the irresistible power of the anger of the French people, before which the first coalition is said to have retreated.

What are we, then, waiting for? We can never stand better than we do now opposed to France! Every week's delay can only damage our position, our views, our right to attack. Wherefore, then, do we wait? Whether Napoleon is victorious or falls in the Italian war, shall we not seize upon the finest opportunity, which will never present itself again, to reconquer what France despoiled Germany of in the most shameful manner?

Let us take a free, great-hearted decision—we should drive back every enemy from the German frontier. Let us go joyously to battle, and the victory will be ours; and when peace is restored we will settle our internal affairs, and Germany will assume once more that position as a Power which it once possessed, and which the future now places within its grasp."

AFFAIRS AT ROME.

The Italian War—The Movement in Central Italy—Sentiment in the Neapolitan States—Scarcity of Americans at Rome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Rome, Saturday, May 28, 1859.

On the 1st of February, a friend, writing to me from Paris, predicted with great confidence that before many months had passed Europe would smell saltpetre burning. At that time there was no special rupture or known programme of impending warfare. It is true, the stockbrokers were frightened by Napoleon's New-Year's speech to Baron Hubner; Victor Emanuel had electrified Italy by his remarks at the opening of the Chambers in Turin; the Austrians were sending more troops to the Ticino; the English Press was bullying France one day, and importuning her the next to keep the peace, and Italians were meeting privately and talking earnestly over the prospects of their native country—that was all. At length what Napoleon foresaw began to be seen and understood by the rest of the world. The Austrian gathering on the banks of the Ticino began to assume a threatening aspect in the minds of many besides M. Cavour.

Then came the farce of the attempted Congress, in which Austria, the only aggressor, conscious of the weakness of her cause, never intended to unite—but played willingness for a while, in order to gain time and please English diplomatists; and when the humiliating condition of entering the Congress, rather than provoke the disasters of war, was accepted by Piedmont, then Austria sent the ultimatum, which she knew would not be accepted—thus throwing off the mask and appearing before the world in her true character. Since the 23d of April, the intention of Austria to crush out the Constitutional Government of Sardinia has not been doubted by any political observer. The pretext that Piedmont was threatening Austria was simply absurd. Austria did fear the *freedom and manliness of the little State.* The principles of liberty there nurtured were threatening in one sense to the desolating [illegible]; and had it not been for the timely assistance of the French Emperor, every aspirant for Italian freedom would now be in chains or expelled from his country.

The dynastic principle cannot acknowledge human rights and be supreme. Subjects are to be treated as so many useful dogs. They may be patted on the head now and then when they hunt well for their masters, but the fact that they are dogs, and nothing more, must remain unquestioned.

This is the policy inculcated by that mongrel despotism called Austria, the only country in the world claiming civilization, where the most distinguished men of learning are despised by the court unless they happen to be included in its military or diplomatic system.

But the days of this monstrous supremacy are numbered. The same nation that helped to lift the yoke of oppression from America is now in Italy. Its coming is hailed with delight unspeakable.

The purpose of Napoleon III. has been announced over and over again as the independence of Italy. This purpose will be achieved without the least doubt, and when it has been achieved, I cannot conceive of it as a possible thing that the liberator shall become the aggressor. The man who has had such varied experience, who knows human nature so well, who has had the power to make all the birthright dynasties of Europe pay him court, when the whole object of the treaty of 1815 was the extinction of his name. I cannot believe that the man of such sagacity and ambition will throw away this golden opportunity of becoming a great benefactor to mankind.

I am aware that some of my countrymen and most Englishmen see nothing but treachery in Napoleon III. I confess I do not. I think his consistency and honorable treatment of England throughout the alliance should make an Englishman ashamed of the course recently adopted by his Government and by some of the public Press. He has stood by England in her hour of trial, and now, when he proposes to assist a neighboring people to throw off the oppression that exacts shame and poverty or death, he sees his faithless Ally sympathizing with this great oppressor of nationalities.

The fact that free England has never had a word of sympathy for other nations struggling for freedom, is the blackest record that could be made against our mother country.

The mystery of this anomaly will one day be solved. Birthright people rule England, hence their sympathy for dynasties rather than for free principles.

The same explanation must be given of the Papal leaning towards Austria. The ideal system of priestcraft is centralization and ignorance. Austria is a much better exponent of these views than France. Merit gives preferment in the French Army—birthright in the Austrian and English Armies.

And then, look at the dignity and patriotism of the change in Tuscany—a Grand Duchess persuading and threatening to induce artillerymen to fire upon the people and murder them by thousands! the people in turn giving this same woman and her treacherous, murderous husband, a safe escort to the frontier of the country! And yet free England and the Papal See wish to reinstate this old traitor, and boldly insult the flag of the little free State.

Southern Italy, I am told, is equally united in this movement, and since King Ferdinand is gone where he will bombard his people no more, it is probable that the young man who succeeds him will soon declare for Piedmont, or he may be politely escorted out of his garden, some fine morning.

Rome is quiet, externally. The cavalry is ready to run away any day in arms, so great is the enthusiasm in the popular movement, and volunteers are leaving here all the time. Four hundred left yesterday morning.

Three of the Pope's Chamberlains have been reprimanded, if not imprisoned, for instigating a movement against the popular cause. Two priests, one a Frenchman and the other an Austrian, had a set-to in Café Nuovo this week, because the Frenchman said a French monarch gave the Pope his temporal power, and a French monarch should take it away from him, if he saw fit.

At present scarcely an American or Englishman can be seen about Rome. It is true it is late for pleasure-travel here, but most strangers have hurried away on the account of the war. As yet the weather has not been disagreeably warm. The campagna is far more beautiful than I have ever seen it before.

It is probable that this will reach you with the descriptions of a great battle. Yesterday the grand armies were within twenty or thirty miles of each other, and it is not to be supposed that their conflict can be restrained much longer. Two such armies, in number and destructive power, were never before brought together.

The Allies have the greatest available number for a pitched battle; they have the best generalship, the *esprit de corps*, and the double advantage of being armed with a justness of cause.

I hope soon to be nearer this scene of terrible interest, and will then give you some notice of what passes under my observation. PERICLES.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

English Interest in and Sympathy with Garibaldi and the Italian Cause—Speculations at London on the French Emperor's Course and Policy—The French Envoy on the English Ministry—Prospects for the New Parliament—Lord Palmerston likely to Return to Power.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, June 3, 1859.

A good deal of anxiety has been felt during the last few days regarding the fate of the gallant and enterprizing Garibaldi. After his successful movement on Varese and Como early in the week, tidings came of his having been suddenly encountered by the flying corps of the Austrians under General D'Urban, and of his having been compelled to evacuate the Lombard towns, which had recognized the liberating rule of Victor Emanuel. From Vienna we were assured in this morning's *Times* that he had abandoned Sondrio, and that his only outlet of escape from his pursuers was through the pass of the Stelvio. Later in the day a telegram has arrived, however, from Turin, which announces the reassuring fact that he has retaken Varese, and that the Austrians have fallen back. Meanwhile the position of their main body at Mortara, has been rendered critical by the advance in a semi-circular line of the French and Piedmontese to Novara. Napoleon III. has established his head-quarters at the last named place, whence it is believed that in concert with the corps under MacMahon and Baraguay D'Hilliers, he meditates a convergent attack upon the enemy at Mortara. It is not supposed by well-informed persons here that the Austrians will rashly provoke a general engagement. They have in point of fact much to gain by exhausting their opponents; and if Victor Emanuel, inspired by personal bravery, continues to expose himself in desperate encounters like that at Palestro, they may well prefer to multiply the chances and opportunities in which aim or accident might inflict so heavy a blow on the Italian cause as his death would prove at the present juncture. On the other hand it is generally felt, both here and at Paris, to be immensely important for the interests, both political and personal, of Louis Napoleon, that a decisive battle should be fought as soon as possible, under his command. Many circumstances may arise to necessitate his return to his capital before many weeks, and it will not do for him to have passed the Alps at the head of a splendid army, and to return without laurels. Many are of opinion that should he succeed in giving the Austrians once or twice a good beating in the open field, he will be much more disposed to listen to the pacific interposition of the other great Powers; but until that has been achieved, nobody dreams of the possibility of any further intermeddling in the quarrel by the diplomatists.

The defeat of the Austrian project, put forward by Hanover in the German Diet, for the formation of an army of the Rhine, confessedly with a view to threaten France, is considered of great importance; but I have reason to know, from the best authority, that the French Government are distrustful and uneasy at the tone and attitude adopted here during the last three weeks, with regard to military and naval preparations. A change of Ministry in England is looked to sanguinely by the French Government; so sanguinely indeed, that M. Persigny, who is never a man of half words or disguises, has given no little umbrage to the philo-Austrian party here by the language he has held on the subject. The Court is more than ever anti-French, and advantage is sought to be taken of the unguarded expressions of the French Ambassador, who has been reminded, in no very ambiguous terms, that the wishes of his master are not exactly the reasons why Her Britannic Majesty should at any time change her advisers. M. Persigny is an able and an honest man, but he made a mistake of a similar kind when the Conspiracy Bill was pending last year, having been carried away by his vehemence in conversation, at a reception at Buckingham Palace, into uttering something very like a threat as to the consequences that would ensue if that measure did not pass, in accents sufficiently loud to reach the ears of Her Majesty, near whom he was standing. I am told that Lord Palmerston himself is fully aware of the embarrassment which may be caused by this species of imprudence, and that he has remonstrated with the French Envoy against openly taking part in his favor at the present moment.

Great preparations are making on both sides for the coming party struggle. It is admitted, both by the *Derbyites and their opponents, that upon a vote of* confidence the division will be a close one. Great exertions are making on the side of Government to detach waverers from the Liberal ranks. Mr. Roebuck's speech, though singularly inconsistent and inconsequential, will have its effect in this way. His name as an out-and-out Reformer, whose integrity and independence have never been questioned, will furnish an excuse to certain trimming politicians who are thinking only of their own interest. I hear likewise that Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the well-known ship-owner, recently returned as Member for Sunderland, on liberal principles, has been going about endeavoring to organize a section of schismatics from the popular cause. He is a man of no political weight or following, however, and his opinion is not likely to influence many. Sir John Ramsden's marked repudiation in his recent speech at Leeds, of an obscure report to the effect that he had been asked to second the declaration of no confidence, is looked upon as no good augury. As Under-Secretary of War in the last Administration, and the chosen champion of the Whigs in the West Riding of Yorkshire, he was one of the last men who was supposed likely to throw impediments in the way of their return to power. But he is influenced considerably by his brother-in-law, Mr. Horsman, who still maintains the attitude of a *frondeur*. The Catholic members are a good deal divided. I think a majority of them will vote with the Liberals. A rather broad joke is ascribed to Mr. Slade, Q. C., who stood as Tory candidate for Bristol at the last election, in allusion to Lord Derby's alliance with Cardinal Wiseman. Sir Richard Bethell, as the story goes, was expressing his regret at any premature attempt to turn out the Tories, and said that "if his advice had been taken they would have been left to the consequences of their own delinquencies regarding the Budget and Foreign policy, and their *liaison* with the scarlet lady." "Come, come," replied Mr. Slade, "she was your flame long enough, and you can't reproach us with seeking her favor now."

Mr. Gladstone declared himself ready to vote against Government if the question raised were one of specific censure on account of the dissolution, but as that is not likely to be the ground chosen for attack, at least not prominently so, he declines to join the movement. Sir James Graham, on the contrary, approves the assault being made—at least he did so up to last night; but what he may say to-morrow or do on Tuesday next, those who best know him are least likely to say. My own impression is that if Ministers should be beaten and should resign, Lord Palmerston is more likely to be sent for by the Queen than Lord John Russell; and although the two noble Lords have undoubtedly been in close communication lately, and are said to be in perfect accord as to the propriety of the intended motion, I do not believe that either Sir James Graham or Lord John will take office under the veteran Viscount. On his part there has undoubtedly been, however, a declaration of his willingness to serve under his rival should the Queen desire him to form a Ministry; and people contrast the apparent egotism of Lord John with the seeming generosity of Lord Palmerston. In reality, as is well understood by those who are best informed, Lord Palmerston's offer to give way involves a little or nothing, as it begins to be whispered very audibly "that the Court is determined not to have Johnny."

Mr. Cobden has not yet returned to England, and is not expected until the week after next, when the party fight will be over. Mr. Bright is in town looking healthy and energetic, with more than the ordinary amount of mischief in his eye. He has not yet declared what course he will take; but from what I have heard him say I should think it not improbable that he would give a certain amount of support to the vote against Ministers with whom he is certainly not in good humor, but I should hardly believe in the likelihood of his giving anything like a firm support to a Palmerston government.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH THE ITALIAN CAUSE.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The deep impression which the Imperial policy, touching the Italian question, has produced on the United States is sufficiently remarkable to deserve attention. The entire disinterestedness of the American people in the cause which is now argued in Europe; the distance which separates them from the theatre of events, and which permits them to estimate them more fairly than others less remote; the mischievous prejudices which have hitherto prevailed on the other side of the Atlantic against the Government which France has chosen; all these are circumstances which should render still more interesting to us this sympathetic demonstration of the New World in our behalf.

For a long time the public opinion of the United States has drawn its information and formed its judgments respecting France from the English Press, and through the medium of deliberate error and malicious censure. Community of language and the frequency of intercourse between the British Islands and the American shores have made the English newspapers the natural instructors of the Transatlantic Republic in whatever concerned Europe. In this way we are to account for the success which, in other times, the most glaring calumnies against the nature and tendencies of our Government obtained beyond the sea; and hence those false and unjust appreciations of France, which would have caused us unaffected surprise, had we not recognized their real origin. The American mind, adds, sometimes, it must be owned, its exaggerations; it enlarges facts, and without fear of criticism, expands statements already sufficiently inflated. But it is nevertheless only half guilty; it is the narrator whom it trusts which is answerable for its errors and its injustices, which are usually involuntary.

This manifestation is the more remarkable that at this time public opinion in the United States has not been deceived. It has seen correctly and judged soundly. Special pleading and uncharitable presumptions have not been indulged. No interested prejudices, no jealousy has blinded it. The Italian question, seen at a distance, has appeared in all its simplicity and all its grandeur. They have understood that on the one hand there was illegal oppression of an entire people, and on the other, the noble desire of that people to reconquer their nationality and independence, and the generous resolution of a friendly power, flying to the succor of the weak and oppressed against the strong and the oppressor. Reduced thus to its true expression, the cause we defend in Italy has instantly attracted all the sympathies of a nation, which itself exults in its independence, won also by foreign aid.

Our readers may ascertain for themselves, from newspaper extracts we have given from time to time, of the warmth of the feeling entertained in America in favor of Italy, and with what fairness the part assumed by France is there appreciated. At the same time, these very journals have not withheld blame in this connection from the English Government. The Tory ministry is judged by them with a rigor, which we hesitate to reproduce in its harshness. The last steamer has brought us among others articles of the New-York Times and the *Herald*, the severity of which in regard to the British Cabinet, surpasses, even in our opinion, the bounds of justice. What authorizes us to draw attention particularly to the dispositions of the American public is that various circumstances prove that they are sincere and universal. It would be sufficient to cite the names of the various journals to conclude that the generality of the people of the United States applaud the French policy in Italy, and expressed wishes for the triumph of our cause. But what is a stronger proof is that the American letters in the English journals testify to the sympathy which is manifested in all places, amongst all parties, and in all ways.

We may call this an unexpected miracle, accomplished in the United States by the straightforward character of French policy. Such an unanimity was perhaps never before witnessed on the American soil since the days of Washington. This union of opposite parties is less surprising, no doubt, when we bear in mind that America is perfectly disinterested in the event which has occasioned it; but it nevertheless retains all its eloquence; and this judgment coming from such a distance, and so favorable to us, appears the more impartial and the more worthy of attention.

We should regard this precious testimony as an homage to the truth; and accept it as an augury of a happy return of the public opinion of the United States to a wholesome and, henceforward, equitable appreciation of the policy and the acts of the French Government.

THE RASH VALOR OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

From the London Times.

Among the combatants in the Italian war no one seems more entitled to the Victoria Cross than Victor Emanuel himself. We are not now speaking of his higher qualities as a general, but simply of his brilliant valor as a soldier. He has displayed conspicuous courage in the presence of the enemy. Considering his position, and the evils which would be entailed on his country were he to meet with a soldier's death in the field, he may be said to have pushed courage to the verge of rashness. An excess of valor is, however, a fault which men readily pardon, the more especially when a king is the hero. As to the fact there can be no doubt—the three armies contain no braver man than Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia. The two Emperors who are his competitors in the race for military glory must approve themselves stout and true soldiers if they would not see the palm of superior valor awarded to the Sardinian King. Wherever the fight is thickest and the fire hottest, there Victor Emanuel is to be found. On Tuesday, at the battle of Palestro, he pushed forward in person into the midst of the combatants, and would not be persuaded to retire into a safer position. The Zouave soldiers—no incompetent judges of military daring—endeavored in vain to restrain him; he would not understand the propriety of retreat. Even if this reckless exposure of his own life is not a quality much to be commended in a General, at least it will win for him the rough sympathies and ready obedience of the camp. The soldier will cheerfully follow the chief who leads him on. Troops would be ashamed to fall back when they see their General, and that General a crowned King, in advance. The Sardinian army, however, have shown themselves worthy of the chivalrous guidance of their king. To them belong the honors of Montebello. The action of the Sardinian cavalry during that affair seems to have decided at the most critical moment the fortune of the day. On this more recent occasion of Palestro it was the Fourth Division of the Sardinian army, commanded by the king in person, which inflicted so decisive a check upon the enemy. Attacked by [illegible] Austrians, and supported only by a regiment of Zouaves, the division of the Sardinian army not only retained its position, but defeated the enemy with great slaughter. The victory was more decisive even than that of Montebello. This time the Austrians can scarcely say that, "having accomplished their purpose," they retired because they wished to retire. It was a most important object to hinder the junction of the Sardinians with Canrobert, and in this they entirely failed. They were fairly defeated, leaving numerous prisoners and guns in the hands of the enemy. This victory was won, we repeat it, by the Sardinians with their King at their head. Our only regret must be that such victories are not won without a heavy payment in blood. The Sardinian army has hitherto borne the brunt of the war, and, however noble and chivalrous, can but ill afford to endure the losses which such contests involve. The hopes of Italy rest on the banners of the Sardinian King. Were his army destroyed, it would matter but little to the Italian cause what Emperor conquered in the long run. Unless there be a national Italian army forthcoming, with an Italian chief at its head, [illegible] the ultimate gain of Italy will be small indeed. All true well-wishers to Italy for her own sake, look with the deepest anxiety to the fate of the Sardinian army and the fortunes of the Sardinian King.

MOVEMENTS AT THE CENTRE OF OPERATIONS.

Correspondence of the London Star.

Alessandria, Sunday, May 29, 1859.

This morning, on going to the railway station, I learned that no passenger-trains would run between here and Casale, as the line had been entirely taken up by the military authorities, for the transport of troops and *materiel* to the front. This has delayed my proposed journey to the Sardinian head-quarters, a circumstance which has proved rather beneficial than otherwise, as my forced stay in Alessandria has brought me into contact with some acquaintances I made among French officers while at Constantinople. The gentlemen I allude to belong to the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and I have reason to believe that the chance encounter of to-day will go further to help me than my interview with Marshal Vaillant which I mentioned in my last. This meeting was the means of procuring me introductions to some officers of high rank, who expressed a great willingness to assist my views, and I have hopes that I have trodden ground to some purpose. I wish to correct an error in my last. I mentioned that the *Dragons de l'Impératrice* were 700 sabres strong. I have since learned that they can bring forward 1,100 men in a charge, and that the Guides, stated to be 800 strong, have an effective strength of 400.

Between now and next Tuesday 50,000 additional troops are to be placed in the positions between Alessandria and Casale; and "*on dit*" [illegible] that the forward movements will most probably emanate from the vicinity of Mortara.

It is incredible the amazing amount of stores of all kinds that are brought up from Genoa almost hourly; in fact, the locomotives keep up one incessant shriek from morning to night, and even the hours usually devoted to repose are broken in upon by the urgency of the service; fatigue parties of soldiers relieve each other at regular intervals, discharging the wagons, and huge piles of warlike *materiel* encumber the approaches to the station. It is evident the Emperor is determined to have his army efficient at all points before opening the campaign. I am more than ever inclined to think that he will be soon prepared to strike a heavy blow at the enemy.

I am strengthened in this idea by the hasty manner in which regiments are sent off to join their several divisions. The Guides left this morning. The Empress' Dragoons are only to be allowed sufficient time to rest their horses, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique start this evening.

Garibaldi and his gallant achievements are the universal theme, and to him and his volunteers belongs the merit of first having planted foot in Lombardy. A division is still reported to be on the road to his assistance. Military men attach much importance to the necessity of holding the position he now occupies at Como, from whence he has succeeded in expelling the Austrians. There can be no doubt that this movement most seriously compromises the Austrian flank in their present line, but I have a strong belief that the Austrians are [illegible], and do not intend to quit so easily the positions they have been recently driven from; and I have heard it stated that symptoms of a demonstration at Voghera on the part of the Austrians are manifesting themselves.

It has been said that there is no army like the British for the consumption of beef, but if one may judge by the numerous droves of bullocks destined to simmer away their strength in the military *pot-au-feu* that are incessantly driven in by hungry-looking fellows, the application of the libel may in my estimation be fairly reversed. At any rate, the consumption of stock by the French army is enormous, and I have heard it roughly estimated that within the radii of twenty miles from here, 3,000 head of cattle daily find their graves beneath the waistbelts of the Franco-Italian troops, and which certainly seems a rather wasteful expenditure of the resources of the country.

I will not touch upon a subject which has been much canvassed at the election speeches and of meetings for the establishment of Rifle Corps, and which, by-the-by, has produced a great sensation in the French army. Of the probable policy of the French towards us, the prevailing sentiment dominant in the midst of the army here is, that an alliance with Russia is a *fait accompli*, and that a rupture with Great Britain is an *affaire décidée*. With what feelings this latter announcement would be received admits of no doubt to any one who has an opportunity of hearing the sentiments expressed upon the subject. Nor do the common soldiers attempt to conceal their hostility towards the English, as many an insulting remark that has come gratuitously to my ears can testify. In fact, were an Englishman to betake himself amongst them, with all the passions of the soldiery aroused by war, I believe he would find himself placed in a hazardous position. I am not an alarmist, but I must say the conviction has forced itself upon my notice in one or two instances in a very unpalatable manner, and, on the other hand, it is but just to state that whenever their feelings [illegible] that subject, I have ever been treated with the most marked politeness and attention on the part of the French officers.

Whilst I am writing this, news has been received of the occupation of Voghera by the Austrians in great force. This will necessitate the immediate dispatch of troops to the scene of action. The excitement here is immense; the rappel is beaten in all directions, and many regiments who only arrived yesterday are already retracing their steps. The distance is about twenty miles—a four hours' march will bring them there, and we may expect at last some hard fighting, if not a general battle. In the meanwhile I shall close my letter and proceed to the scene of action myself, from whence, if no untoward fate awaits me, I shall dispatch my next letter, maybe from the field of battle.

AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne of the 26th ult., states that considerable excitement has been lately caused in Switzerland by an extraordinary proposition put forth by the Augsburg *Gazette*. That journal suggests that Austria should occupy the six southeastern cantons in order to secure the defence of Southern Germany and of Austria, by the possession of the strategical line from the Lake of Zurich to the Ticino. "Such a course," says the writer, "would never be allowed; for although the German and the French Cantons may be divided in their opinions on certain questions, yet they would all be unanimous in taking up arms rather than allow a foreign Power to touch a corner of the Swiss soil."

Austria is seeking to fix a serious quarrel on Switzerland, for permitting the Savoy (Culoz) passage of French troops, contrary to the "treaties of 1815." The Swiss are in a perfect rage, and augment their forces on the east frontier. The conduct of Bavaria, in giving its railway for the conveyance of the [illegible] regiments to the Vorarlberg, is a the more crying outrage on neutrality. It now turns out that the war proclamation "To my peoples," issued by Franz Joseph, was written by one Mayer, born on the lake of the four cantons, and late manager of the Sonderbund, now Cabinet Secretary of the Kaiser at Vienna.

THE STATE OF TURKEY.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Constantinople, Wednesday, May 25, 1859.

The first fruits of the agitation for which the world is immediately indebted to Louis Napoleon are beginning to ripen in European Turkey. Until very recently, although there was cause for well-grounded anxiety, no news of any actual demonstration on a large scale had reached the capital. Within the last few days, however, intelligence has arrived which goes far towards justifying the least cheerful anticipations. In Servia, Bosnia, Montenegro and the Herzegovina, the general feeling of hostility to the Turkish Government is no longer concealed; while Bulgaria, whose proximity to the capital, and in which the presence of an overwhelming force would seem to preclude all possibility of any successful outbreak, is not wanting in symptoms of disaffection. In Servia Prince Milosch has been levying troops on a large scale, and it is now reported that every household is required to furnish its man. The Prince's position has been and is sufficiently critical to account for some preparations for the maintenance at once of order among his subjects and of his own authority. The explanation demanded by the Porte having been deemed but little satisfactory, Prince Milosch was informed that he could not be permitted to continue his levies. This intimation seems to have compelled him to throw off the mask, for telegrams received from Belgrade, dated the 20th and 21st inst., announce the march towards Novi-Bazar of 3,000 men. This force is said to be accompanied by 12 guns. Cooperation with the Montenegrins is of course intended. Whatever may be the influence at work in other provinces, it is believed to be beyond all doubt that Russian agents have been active in [illegible] in Servia. It has been boldly and broadly [illegible] that if the Servians miss the present opportunity, Russia will have but little sympathy with their future sufferings. No one is more fully aware of this fact than Turkish ministers, and yet [illegible] preparations are being made for the reception of the Grand Duke Constantine, who is [illegible] expected here.

In Bosnia a crusade against the Turkish authority is openly preached, and nothing but a strong body of troops can prevent a general rising. The Montenegrins have risen in several places, and a desultory warfare has been going on, in which the Turkish troops have been uniformly successful. Great num-

[illegible] Correspondence of the London Star.

IMPORTABLE RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS.

It is generally believed by the reasonable portion of the community that the anticipated attack, which must, sooner or later, be the consummate endeavor to cross, this Rubicon at these distinct points, but at once along the whole line, will, if successful, be followed by a [illegible] upon Milan, which it is supposed will be [illegible] by the French; a perfect convention of the Powers to make things pleasant to all parties concerned, but by everybody here. From that only it is further suggested a conference or "palaver" will most assuredly be proposed. The Emperor of Austria will be quite ready to decide to this arrangement as Louis Napoleon and a new system of Government for Italy will be entered into, to which Austria will consent, and the result of all this trouble, bloodshed, ill-feeling, and expense, will be the return to equal of things physical to their former places, and the disjointing of things moral forever.

THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN BAVARIA.

The political excitement of the Germans has reached such a pitch that they resented the Austrian soldiers being passed by Railroad through Dresden, Augsburg and Munich, like so many brothers. The demonstration was not confined to a mere shaking of heads and loud shouting, for we have information that in all three of the above named cities the Austrian troops were treated with extreme hospitality and liberality. Such vast quantities of beer and so many cigars were served out gratis to the men that the officers were more than once obliged to interfere. In several towns, refreshments were prepared by the people for the soldiers, but the latter could not partake of them as they were only permitted to quit the carriages at certain stations.

THE TUSCAN ARMY.

The Turin correspondent of the Times, writing on the 6th ult., says: "The rumor spread abroad that part of the Corps of Observation at the Filigaro, on the Apennines, on the road to Bologna, had mutinied, is the reverse of the truth, and is to be regretted. One of the companies detached from the main Tuscan army, and sent to the protection of the frontier, at Sala, no less than at all the other Apennine passes, with offence at some rich deserved punishment inflicted by their officers upon one of their number; they revolted, they broke out in open mutiny against their officers, and demanded to be led to Florence. The captain succeeded to some extent in allaying their fury, undertook to march at their head to the capital, and had sufficient adroitness to bring them into the lower fortress (Fortezza di Basso,) the stronghold which guards the capital on the north-western side. The soldiers kept up their stubborn and threatening countenance all along the journey, and even after their arrival; but they soon found themselves in presence of a whole cavalry regiment, which, with loaded carbines and drawn broadswords, bade them lay down their arms. After a few seconds' hesitation, they saw no chance of resistance, and surrendered; they were then thrown into the dungeons of the fortress, and there await their doom, which it is said will be given by acclamation and lead for some half-a-score of them. They were about 150 men. I was not told that they acted in the name of the Grand Duke, or that they had any notion of beginning a counter-revolution. Their movement was merely the result of that demoralization which never fails to creep among the ignorant mass of an army, which construes the words 'freedom' and 'independence' into a loosening of all the bonds of subordination and discipline. Were it not for the timely arrival of the French, and for the favorable tidings of the first results of the war in Lombardy, there might be great danger that the mutiny of the Filigare might spread to the whole Tuscan military."

THE AMERICAN MAILS IN ENGLAND.

For some time past the attention of the British Postmaster General has been drawn to the delay in the delivery of American letters, and, in order to obviate the necessity for these complaints, arrangements have been made for sorting the letters on board each steamer on her homeward trip from America. The appointments of sorters have, we understand, already been made, and each steamer of the Cunard Company will be provided with two of these officials. The letters will then be ready for delivery the moment the mails are landed. This new system commences on the 1st of next month.

FACTS ABOUT THE WAR.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times, writing on the 8th ult., says: "At the whole of the first army of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, General Count Wimpffen has gone to take command of it. It is related that when the Emperor reaches Verona, he will take the supreme command, with Hess as his Adjutant. Should he do so, Giulai will command the second army on the Ticino, and Wimpffen the first army on the Po. Count Schlick, the commander of the fourth, or Galician army, goes to Trieste, instead of Count Wimpffen.

The Moniteur de l'Armée states that the soldiers on leave of absence previous to the declaration of war with Austria amounted to 123,621, of whom 6,670 are married, and 630 are employed in public offices. The married and employed have been permitted to remain at home. The remainder, on being recalled, hastened to join their regiments, with the exception of 364, who were absent when the others marched. Of these have since presented themselves. Thus, the French army has been reinforced, within a few days, by 120,000 veteran soldiers, who have served in Algeria and the Crimea.

The advantage gained by the French and Piedmontese at Montebello was fêted at Rome, a letter states, by a demonstration of a novel kind. "Acclamations of any kind," it says, "having been prohibited by General de Goyon, recourse was had to what was called a silent manifestation. On Sunday, the 24th, as the General, accompanied by his staff and some officers of the garrison, was leaving the Church of St. Louis des Français after the military mass, a compact crowd formed itself on his passage, raising their hats in token of joy, but without uttering a sound. The General replied by politely saluting the people. All was conducted in this pantomimic act, but it was perfectly understood."

The Modena Fanfulla states the Duke of Modena has carried away the money belonging to several public offices, and the enormous sum of hundred thousand francs belonging to the treasury at Reggio. Being resolved, moreover, not to leave anything for the French to eat, at his last sat all the game at liberty which was kept in the preserves of San Felice. He has also ordered all the bridges to be destroyed, and the road of the Apennines to be rendered impassable.

The Patrie contains the following paragraphs:

Prince Napoleon has left Leghorn for Pistoia, whence he will return to Florence. The 9th corps under his command is being rapidly organized; it has received a parcel of artillery and cavalry, and thousands expressed their ardent desire to be enrolled. It is thought that the Prince will be able to commence operations within a week. We have received the following letter, which we have great pleasure in publishing:

"Clermont, Friday, May 27.

"In your number of the 23d you mistook the name of the head of my staff. That officer is Lieutenant-Colonel d'Aymard, and the map he took in the battle of Montebello is too glorious for me not to be most anxious to see the error corrected." Accept, &c., The General Commanding the 1st Division of the 1st Corps. FOREY.

General de Sonnaz, whose chivalric courage has been so much admired, says a Turin letter, was on the point of being killed by an Austrian chasseur, who was taking aim at him with his rifle. A soldier, seeing the danger, dashed forward, and himself received the ball, and fell severely wounded, well satisfied, however, with having saved the life of his commander. This soldier was one of the Lombard volunteers, the Marquis Fabbri. He is now at Vogherra, but his wound excites serious uneasiness.

Count de Rechberg, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, is about to transmit, the Nord states, to the European Governments a series of documents connected with the present conflict, consisting of the Tuscan and Tuscan-Sardinian revolution, and the notes which led to it, and the letters which were exchanged between Count de Cavour and the Duke of Modena. By this communication, Count de Rechberg wishes to draw the attention of the cabinets to the dangers which threaten Europe on that side. We cannot comprehend how these documents can contribute to enlighten the cabinets on events which are already well known to them; and as to the dangers which threaten Europe on that side, they are the same as those which constitute the Italian question, and the present war has no other object than to remove them.

The Kingdom of Hungary is possessed of a seaport at Fiume, which, unlike Trieste, is not part of federal Germany, and is quite open to a disembarking force. Zara and Lissa are already suffering from blockade. Cattaro is seriously threatened by the Montenegrins, and if, after the Allies, I gather that the Greeks [illegible] the republic of Ragusa, the maritime population of which is altogether Hellenic. At Belgrade (16th May) the Servians destroyed the Austrian wharfs on the Danube, and that only other outlet for their commerce with the Levant (their only trade) is now impossible. Servia is now a worse "difficulty" than even Lombardy.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS ABROAD.

Rights and Liabilities of Naturalized Citizens—An Official Statement.

From the Constitution, June 16.

There is an evident disposition on the part of a portion of the Opposition Press, whose invariable object it is to find fault with and misrepresent every act of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, to create a false impression as to the meaning of Gen. Cass' letter to Mr. Fenn La Clanc, a naturalized citizen born in France, and to make it appear that the Secretary of State has departed from the previous practice of the State Department, and sought to deny to naturalized citizens certain rights and immunities to which, it is contended, they are entitled.

Nothing can be more entirely at variance with the fact. In the case of Simon Tousse, an Austrian subject who emigrated to this country, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, returned to the land of his birth, and, being liable before his emigration to certain penalties, under the municipal law of Austria, was held to be still liable after his return, but claimed the protection of the United States as a relief from the liability, Mr. Marcy wrote to Mr. Jackson, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, Jan. 19, 1856: "Tousse voluntarily returned to Austria and placed himself within the reach of her municipal laws. He went by his own free act under their jurisdiction, and thereby subjected himself to them. If he had incurred penalties and contracted debts while under those laws, he might have expected that they would be enforced against him, and should have known that the new political relation he had acquired, if indeed he had contracted any, could not operate as a release from these penalties. Having been once subject to the municipal laws of Austria, and while under her jurisdiction, voluntarily throw himself from that jurisdiction, and assuming a different national character, would not exempt him from their operation whenever he again chose to place himself under them." Webster also, while United States Minister at the Court of Prussia, settled this point in the case of J. P. Koszta, a native of Prussia, who, being a naturalized citizen of the United States, returned of his own free will to his native country, and having been called on to perform military duty, applied to the United States Legation for protection. Mr. Webster replied to his application in the following language:

"Had you remained in the United States, or visited any other foreign country (except Prussia) on your return, you would have been protected by the American authorities at home and abroad, in the enjoyment of all your rights and privileges as a naturalized citizen of the United States. But having returned to the country of your birth, your native domicile and national character revert (so long as you remain in the Prussian dominions,) and you are bound in all respects to obey laws exactly as if you had never emigrated."

There is certainly nothing in General Cass' brief letter to Mr. La Clanc which can be justly said to go further than Mr. Marcy, or to curtail or abrogate the rights and privileges which naturalized citizens possess and enjoy under the municipal laws of the United States, by which those rights and privileges are described and limited. The fact is that General Cass' letter did not raise the question of the rights or liabilities of the naturalized citizen. It merely stated the fact of the existence of a certain law of France by which citizens of that country are held to be liable to military service, not with a view to express any opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of that law, but with the benevolent purpose of warning natives of France, who may have emigrated to this country before they have discharged their liability to serve in the French army, and have become naturalized citizens of the United States, that in case they return to France, and bring themselves within the jurisdiction of the municipal laws of France, they expose themselves to be required to fulfill the obligations which they had incurred prior to their emigration. In further proof of this assertion, we would draw attention to the letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Horne, of Cincinnati, which we publish below, and in which he clearly enunciates the views of the Government of the United States, both as to the right of expatriation and the protection extended to all those citizens of foreign nations who exercise it by becoming naturalized citizens of this republic—protection in all the privileges of their adopted domicile, not only within the limits of the United States, but in every country in the world. The Secretary explains, with equal brevity and effect, the position of the United States with regard to naturalized citizens who may voluntarily return to the country of their birth, which is, that "they are not liable to any duties or penalties except such as were existing at the period of their emigration," of which the naturalized citizen is always aware, and to which he can only be subjected by voluntarily placing himself within the jurisdiction of the municipal law of the country of which he is a native. It cannot be said that there is anything harsh to the naturalized citizen in this interpretation of the law of nations, since the operation of the municipal law of foreign States for penalties incurred by naturalized citizens before they left their native country is not confined to them.

If a native citizen of the United States had committed a crime, or subjected himself to penalties under the municipal laws of Prussia or France, or any other foreign country, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, his extradition cannot, of course, be demanded from this Government; but, if he voluntarily returns within the limits of those countries wherein the crime was committed or the penalty incurred, he would be properly subjected to the punishment awarded to his offence by the municipal laws of those States. The principle is, that, where crimes have been committed or penalties incurred by an individual under the municipal laws of the State of his birth, he cannot avoid those penalties or that punishment by naturalization in a foreign country in case of his return to the place of his nativity. The municipal laws of one nation, whether of naturalization, exemption or otherwise, have no extra territorial effect so as by any retrospective energy to repeal the laws of another State which had been violated by a native of that State prior to his emigration here, in case of his return. He has the same privileges and protection here and elsewhere as a native, and no more.

It is obviously unfair to attempt to constitute any comparison between the supposed case of Mr. La Clanc and that of Martin Koszta. The latter was different from the former in every particular; and so Mr. Marcy considered it, as may be seen by a reference to his argument in the Tousig case. Koszta, whether he committed crimes against the municipal laws of Austria or not, did not return within the jurisdiction of those laws, and was, therefore, improperly arrested by Austrian officials in Smyrna, since no treaty obligation existed between Austria and Turkey which entitled the former to demand the extradition of offenders of that character. That such a case has no point of similitude to that supposed by Mr. La Clanc, must be obvious to everybody who gives himself the trouble to reflect, or who honestly desires to form a just opinion.

We confidently believe that the following official exposition of the views of our Government will settle the question, and remove the erroneous and ungenerous impressions which unscrupulous partisans have sought to create with regard to the action of the State Department in the matter of Mr. La Clanc.

Department of State, Washington, June 14, 1859.

Sir: In answer to your letter of the 6th instant, I have to inform you that the brief letter from this Department to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Mr. Fenn La Clanc, was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to our naturalized fellow-citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law were not precisely known here, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens. Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army, by conscription as in France, where the duty is designated by lot, or by draft as in Prussia, where every person is required to take his turn as a soldier. The condition of American naturalized citizens, returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who had left before performing such service, has frequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European Powers. Quite recently it has arisen between the United States and Prussia, and the representative of this country at the Court of Berlin has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian Government. In the instructions which were sent to him, dated May 12, 1859, it is explicitly stated that this Government is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation, and the right to form new political ties elsewhere. Upon this subject it is observed that, "in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory to inhabit for his lifetime a country which he constantly desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any Government whatever." The position of the United States, as communicated to the Minister at Berlin for the information of the Prussian Government, is, that native-born Prussians, naturalized in the United States and returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties except such as were existing at the period of their emigration. If at any time they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion; but this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no present liabilities exist against them, at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this Government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself and unfriendly towards the United States. This question cannot, of course, arise in the case of a naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that its local laws can be enforced against him.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

To A. V. Horne, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR, Friday, June 17.

United States District Court.—No calendar.

Supreme Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 4361, 428, 1666, 2594, 2401, 2402, 2011, 2430, 2079, 2447, 2605, 2807, 2390, 2681, 2181, 4454, 2626, 2192, 1117, 1275, 2136, 4356, 1949, 2052, 4545, 4546, 2474, 4476, 1975, 4562, 4468, 2071, 4436, 4506, 4565, 4445, 4575, 2041, 2647, 4462, 4508, 4457, 4005, 4060, 4580½, 4094, 4467, 4022, 4459½, 2340, 2790, 4027, 4422. *Part II.*—Nos. 2044, 202, 2086, 1792, 448, 1986, 128, 672, 250, 2064, 2066, 2068, 2072, 2074, 2076, 2078, 2084, 2086, 2088, 2090.

Superior Court—Special Term.—Nos. 141, 71, 114, 144, 144½, 145, 146, 150, 137, 152, 152½, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 37, 54, 113, 584.

Superior Court.—*Part I.*—Nos. 679, 643, 669 581, 689, 458, 463, 635, 663, 658, 666, 675. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday for the balance of the term, except such cases as are tried.

The Recorder on Disorderly Houses—Conviction of Widow Forrester.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Harriet Forrester, known as "Widow Forrester," was charged with keeping a disorderly house, called "The Red, White and Blue," situated at Nos. 404 and 406 Canal-street, and Nos. 13 and 14 Laight-street, the resort of thieves, prostitutes, and all descriptions of low characters. The witnesses for the prosecution comprised most of the respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood, including Dr. Trall, of the Laight-street Water Cure Establishment, and several police officers. These gave abundant testimony to the very bad character of the house, complaining of it as a sore nuisance.

Mr. H. C. Clinton, who defended the accused, cross-examined these witnesses at some length, but was not able to shake their evidence.

For the defence several witnesses were called, who stated that, in their opinion, the house was orderly and quietly conducted. They had never, they stated, seen anything improper there.

Mr. Clinton, in summing up, argued that his client, Harriet Forrester, was not the Keeper of the house, but that one Josephine Fox was; next that the house was as respectable as the houses of any of the parties who had testified on the side of the prosecution. He did not spare the Police, but asserted that they were not to be trusted, and that their evidence was unworthy of credit.

Recorder Barnard, in charging the Jury, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The prisoner, Harriet Forrester, through an indictment, has been placed upon trial charged with the crime of keeping a disorderly house. The keeping of a house of ill-fame is a common nuisance, both on the ground of its corrupting public morals, and of its endangering the public peace, by throwing together abandoned and dissolute persons. A lodger who keeps a single room for the purposes of prostitution is indictable. It is not necessary for the prosecution to prove who frequented the house of Mrs. Forrester, (which in many cases it might be impossible to do,) but if unknown persons are proved to have been there, conducting themselves in a disorderly manner, it will sustain the indictment. The character of her house may be proved by general reputation. It is unnecessary that the public peace of the neighborhood should be disturbed by a house to constitute it disorderly. It will be sufficient if the house was used with the knowledge of Mrs. Forrester as the resort of people, male and female, for any immoral purposes. A house where people meet for purposes of assignation, is a disorderly house, because it is a violation of the laws of decency and morality.

According to the testimony of different witnesses for the prosecution, some of whom were police officers, and other respectable citizens living in the immediate vicinity, it was shown that thieves congregated there, and that fighting, swearing and hooting took place there, that women came out of the premises and went about the streets soliciting men and returning with them to the premises occupied by defendant. Also, that obscene and immodest conduct had been witnessed through the window of the bar-room.

The nightly assembling of women at a particular place, drinking, cursing, hooting, sitting on sofas in a public and exposed position, addressing men in the street, going with them to that place, remaining a short time, then renewing the same scenes, are strong presumptions against the peaceableness, quiet and morality of the premises, and is strong *prima facie* evidence of its being a house of ill-fame.

The defence have called a number of witnesses who either lived in the vicinity or were in the habit of frequenting the place occupied by defendant, and they testify that the house was orderly, that they heard no noise or saw anything immoral or immodest passing there.

There are two kinds of testimony, positive and negative.

You will readily see that positive should in all cases overbalance negative testimony, where you think the witnesses are creditable, and there are no circumstances tending to overthrow them—for in one case a fact is positively sworn to as having occurred by an eye-witness, while in the other a witness does not testify that that particular fact did not occur, but that he did not see it. He might not have been there at the particular time, or if he was, his attention might not have been called to the occurrence.

In regard to the ownership of the premises you can look as to who exercised acts of control over them, who gave orders about the management of the business, whose name was over the door, and who called on the police to quell disturbances.

You have a right, gentlemen of the jury, in the settlement of the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, to go beyond the day on which the indictment was found, up to a period two years anterior to it, and if you find that at any time during such period she has been guilty of either keeping a house of ill-fame, or for purposes of assignation, then it is a disorderly house and she is guilty, otherwise not.

You have nothing to do with the order and regularity of prosecutions commenced by the People against offenders. It is your duty alone to try the cases that are brought before you.

If the defence have produced any witnesses whose testimony has created a reasonable doubt in your minds, you will give the accused the benefit of it—not a possible doubt, but a probable and reasonable one; or, using language more in accordance with a ready understanding, the facts proved by the prosecution must exclude every other hypothesis except that of guilt. If such a state of facts exists you will acquit, otherwise convict.

The Jury left the Court, but were absent only a few minutes, when they returned with a verdict of "Guilty."

Mr. Clinton desired that the prisoner should not be at once sentenced, in order that he might have time to prepare a bill of exceptions to take the case before the Supreme Court. The Recorder consented to defer passing sentence till the end of the term.

Henry Crawford pleaded guilty to a charge of assault, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Edward McCormick pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Joseph Hackett was tried for an assault on Bridget Ward with a knife, with intent to kill her, on April 1, at No. 170 West Eighteenth-street. The defence proved that Bridget Ward had assaulted the prisoner's daughter, and bit her. She was drunk when this affray occurred. Hackett's daughter deposed that her father had no knife at the time of the assault. Verdict of "Not guilty." Hackett was discharged.

Andrew Rogers and Israel Hirch pleaded guilty to assault, and were remanded for sentence.

James Glass Sentenced for Life to the State Prison.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Gould.

Yesterday, in this Court, the District-Attorney moved for sentence on James Glass, convicted on the previous night of manslaughter in the first degree, (not in the second, as erroneously reported,) for the homicide of Richard Owens on the 13th of January last, at No. 21 Elm-street. It will be remembered that Glass had been already tried twice for this crime, and that the Jury, on each occasion, disagreed. His brother, John Glass, for the shooting of Decker, the keeper of the house No. 21 Elm-street, in the same affray, was sentenced at the last term of the Court to twenty years' imprisonment.

In answer to the question of the clerk, yesterday, why sentence should not be pronounced against him, James Glass replied:

"I am innocent of the crime of which I am charged. Mr. Loftus and Mr. Quinlan sworn falsely. I was no more in that woman's house that night than the Sheriff. The District-Attorney is prejudiced against me. That is all I have to say."

The Court, in passing sentence, remarked that when, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, witnesses evaded the law, would not testify, or could not be obtained, as a public officer, the Bench was bound only to conform to the duty he owes to his fellow citizens to take as a witness, one who, being less guilty than the others, could by his evidence prevent all from escaping a just punishment, and any reflections of the prisoner on the District-Attorney upon such course was out of place. That the witnesses in the case were not of the most credible class was the fault of the prisoner, who, by his employment, made the neighborhood and the men what they were.

In regard to the crime with which the prisoner was charged, the Judge said that he had had a wife and children, but not caring for the helplessness of the one, nor the affection of the other, he committed one of the most outrageous crimes he had ever heard of. The verdict of the Jury, the Court believed, was not too severe for the facts developed by the testimony, and he believed that the jury would have been warranted in finding the prisoner guilty of the greater crime for which he was indicted. The sentence remained but slightly discretionary with the Court, who had no reason for varying the limit of the sentence which the law allows.

The Judge then sentenced Glass to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison for the term of his natural life.

Glass seemed rather affected when his doom was thus pronounced. He was conducted out of Court by Sheriff Kelly, and the Court itself was adjourned *sine die.*

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Justice Rutherford.

Robert J. C. Hitchins vs. William Reed and others.—Motion denied, without costs to either party.

Circuit.

Before Justice Gould.

Wells Wells vs. John F. Solomon, John F. Solomon, Jr., and Jared A. Wells.—This was a suit to recover certain real estate in this City, viz., the premises No. 213 Washington street, which the plaintiff claimed as heir-at-law of one Benedict Wells. It appeared that Benedict Wells, during his life-time, owned the premises, but he himself was a resident of Rockland County. Wells died in August, 1853, leaving surviving a widow and ten brothers and sisters as his heirs-at-law. As one of these heirs-at-law, plaintiff alleged that he was entitled to one-tenth part of the premises in question, and that such portion was unjustly withheld from him by the defendants, who had received already the sum of two thousand dollars as rents and profits from these premises, which sum he now sued for.

The defendants set up a will made by Benedict Wells, and proved before the Surrogate of Rockland County, by which he devised all his property to his widow, Bridget Wells, during her lifetime, and bequeathed the same, after death, to the defendant, Jared Wells, who had let the premises to the other defendants.

The plaintiffs claim that this will was void, for incompetency of the testator, and for undue influence; and the principal question in the case relates to the state of mind of Benedict Wells at the time of executing the will. A great deal of medical testimony is being taken in the case, which is likely to occupy considerable time.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Joseph Lesky, Maurice Herlihy his guardian ad litem vs. Robert Orr.—This was an action to recover $1,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained by the infant plaintiff by reason of negligence and carelessness of the defendant in leaving open the vault-hole in the sidewalk in front of his premises, situated on Second-avenue near Thirty-sixth-street into which the child fell. The accident occurred on the 15th of April, 1857, and the complaint alleges that the child was very badly injured and bruised by the fall and was subjected to great expense in employing medical aid and attendance during the time he suffered from the effects of the fall. The answer sets up a general denial of all the allegations of the complaint. The trial resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $50.

Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Charles W. Baker vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.—This was a motion made on behalf of the Board of Supervisors of this County to set aside certain judgments obtained against the City, amounting to the sum of $3,455 46. The following are the facts as alleged in the affidavit of Mr. Orlando Elmer, the Chairman of the Printing Committee of the Board of Supervisors: That on the 7th day of December, 1858, two bills were presented to the Board of Supervisors for stationery and other articles alleged to have been furnished by the plaintiff, for supplies at the Sheriff's election. These bills were examined by the County Clerk as having been directed to him. The Board referred these bills to the Printing Committee who, upon examination, found the same exorbitant and reduced the same as follows: the one bill, amounting to $1,878 64, was reduced to $448 49, and the other, amounting to $1,576, was reduced to $629, which sums in the opinion of the Committee were fair and reasonable prices for the articles furnished by the plaintiff. The bills, as reduced by the Committee, were allowed by the Board of Supervisors and approved of by the Mayor Dec. 28, 1858. Mr. Blunt stated in his affidavit that if the plaintiff was entitled to demand payment for the articles furnished by him, the demand must be made against the County and not the City.

On the 30th of December, 1858, Baker commenced this suit against the Mayor and Commonalty to recover the entire original amount of the bills presented by him, amounting to the sum of $3,455 46, for articles furnished to the County. No defence was put in for the action by the Mayor, and judgment was obtained against the City by the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim.

The money to defray this claim must be raised by the Supervisors out of the annual taxation of the City property owners, the Mayor and Aldermen having no power to raise money by tax, so that if Baker's judgment be allowed, the money to pay the same must of necessity be raised by the Supervisors. Mr. Blunt charges that the prices charged by Baker were "unreasonable, unfair and extortionate," and that there is a good and substantial defense upon the merits to a large portion of the plaintiff's claim. Mr. Blunt stated that he is advised that Baker has no legal claim against the City, and that the Board of Supervisors have directed the employment of counsel to defend this suit, and to endeavor to set aside the judgment raised by default.

Judge Hilton, upon this affidavit, granted an order staying proceedings on the judgment till the Supervisors could be heard. The case came up, to-day, but plaintiff's counsel not being ready it was adjourned to some future day.

Ex-Judge Edmonds for plaintiff; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for Supervisors.

A San Francisco paper has the following: "We learn from Mr. Tyler, a farmer in San Mateo County, that last Monday morning, as one of his men was ploughing, the ploughshare turned up a long earthern vessel, shaped something like a cylindrical box. He noticed it, but thought nothing of the affair until the next day at dinner-time, when casually mentioning the circumstance to Mr. Tyler, the latter suggesting that there might be something in it. Upon its being washed, this found the vessel to be composed of a species of potter's clay, and its tubular surface thickly covered with *alto relievo* figures of Digger Indians, who upon a closer examination proved to be engaged in conflict—one tribe with the other. In fact it gave a pretty faithful picture of an Indian battle. The figures were quite perfect in form and feature. This battle scene covered the whole of the longitudinal circumference."

The *Daily News* is a new paper, started at Greenbush, N. Y.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, June 16, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 72 bbls. Ashes; 8,840 bbls. and 548 sacks Flour; 4,498 bushels Wheat; 1,609 bushels Corn; 494 bushels Rye; 15,405 bushels Oats; 253 pkgs Provisions, and 380 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 65 bbls at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 81½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 mats Java at 14½c.; 100 bags Rio at 10½c.; 200 bags do., skimmings, at 11½c.; and 300 bags Gonaives on private terms.

COTTON—Is less actively sought after, yet is held much firmness. Sales, to-day: 1,000 bales, including Middling Upland 11½c.; do. Orleans at 12c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite dull, to-day, for State and Western Flour. Holders have generally appeared to be eager to sell, while buyers have manifested no disposition to purchase freely, at present. Prices have declined slightly, and still tend downward. Sales, to-day, 6,300 bbls.

Unsound Flour	$4 25@	$ 75
Standard Superfine State	5 10@	6 40
Extra State	5 60@	6 00
Standard Superfine Western	5 20@	6 45
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@	8 00
Extra Ohio, very poor to good shipping	7 00@	7 20
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 25@	8 40
Fancy Genesee	7 10@	7 25
Extra Genesee	8 00@	9 25
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 60@	10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 75@	10 00

A very choice sample of new double extra St. Louis Flour ("Four Aces") was exhibited on Exchange to-day, by Messrs. Nason & Collins. The selling price was $10 ⅌ bbl. Southern continues very quiet and languid; sales have been reported of only 360 bbls., in lots, at $7 15@$7 55 for mixed brands, and $7 60@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quite dull at $4@$5 20 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $4 15 for Jersey and $4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Puncheons of the latter are quoted at $20 75@$21.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and nominal. Small lots were sold, including prime White Kentucky at $1 62 ⅌ bushel. Corn is inactive and unsettled. Sales have been confined to 14,000 bushels, at 57c.@60c. for Yellow Northern, Jersey and Southern; 60c. for White Southern, and 61½c.@63c., chiefly 61c., for Mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is freely offered, yet is in very moderate demand at 94c.@97c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bushels within the range. Barley is in dull and heavy at 60c.@72c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are depressed and heavy. Canada, 30c.@32c.; Western, 30c.@32c.; State, 48c.@51c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 45c.@49c.; Southern, 43c.@47c., ⅌ bushel.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in slack request, at previous quotations.

FRUIT—All descriptions have been in limited demand, at essentially unaltered figures.

GUNNY BAGS—Sales in Boston, 250 bales, 390 lbs. average, on private terms.

HAY—Sales, to-day: 1,800 bales North River at 55c.@65c., per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are attracting more attention at firmer prices.

HEMP—Is very sparingly sought after at previous nominal rates.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, and are steady. Crop of 1858, poor to very choice, 9c.@16c.; Old, 3½c.@6c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—All descriptions have been sparingly inquired for, including Scotch Pig, at $22@$24 ⅌ ton; English Bar, $44@$45 for common and $52 50@$54 50 for refined, ⅌ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 50 ⅌ M.

LEAD—The demand continues limited at former rates.

LEATHER—Sole is in active request at buoyant prices. French Calf Skins have been freely offered and rather sparingly sought after—including 25 ⅌ dozens at $1 50@$1 10; 30 ⅌. at 95c.@$1 00; 25 ⅌. at 90c.@$1; 40 ⅌. at 85c.@90c.; 50 ⅌. at 80c.@85c.; 60@70 ⅌. at 77c.@85c. ⅌ lb., 6 months' credit. English Seited Sheepskins have attracted less attention, chiefly at 65 50@65 75 for Extra Splits and Roans, and $4 25@$4 50 for No. 1, ⅌ dozen, also 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland; 65c. for Common, and 72½c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—The available supplies have been good, and the demand has been fair at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 80 bbls. New-Orleans at 38c.@40c.; 200 hhds. Cuba, part at 26c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls. common Rosin at $1 95@$10 ⅌ bbl., and 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 47½c.@48c. ⅌ gallon.

Naval Store Trade of New-York, from Jan. 1 to June 14, 1859:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Turpentine, Crude, bbls.	42,204	48,863
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls.	50,095	20,292
Rosin, bbls.	344,852	300,983
Tar, bbls.	36,284	15,585

OILS—All descriptions have been very moderately inquired for at our revised quotations. Crude Sperm $1 30@$1 35; Unbleached Sperm, $1 40@$1 45; Crude Whale 48c.@50c.; Refined Whale, 60c.@65c.; Linseed Oil, 60c.@62c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 92c.@98c.; Red Oil, 45c.; Olive Oil $1 10@$1 15 ⅌ gallon; Palm Oil, 9½c.@10c.; Tallow Oil, 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending June 13, sales were reported of 980 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 30@$1 35; and 5,500 bbls. Crude Whale at 45c.@50c. ⅌ gallon. In New-London, 300 bbls. Crude Sperm were sold at $1 30 ⅌ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 13, 1859	36,054	141,405	1,644,800
Same date last year	30,407	154,963	1,258,800

PROVISIONS—Pork is more plenty and is much cheaper. Sales, to-day, 9,500 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 75, chiefly at $16 50 for Mess, here; $17 for no. deliverable at the option of the buyers, by the 1st of July, and in the month of August; $17 25@$18 12 for Prime Mess; $16@$16 12 for Sour Mess; $14 62@$14 75 for Prime, and $14 25 for Rumps, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, including Hams at 8c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7¼c. ⅌ lb. Bacon is dull and nominal, chiefly at 8¼c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues plenty and heavy. Sales to-day 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is abundant and depressed. Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $20@$22 for Country Mess, and $36@$37 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $18@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in slack demand at 16c.@18c. for New State; 13c.@17c. for New Ohio, ⅌ lb. New Cheese continues depressed and languid at from 3c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 37½@$4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, to-day, and sales have been made of 1,495 hhds. Cuba, at 5c.@7c., chiefly within a range of from 5½c.@6½c.; 70 hhds. New-Orleans, at 5c.@6¼c., and 24 hhds. Melado, at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., at 27c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 600 bales Cotton, at ⅝d. ⅌ lb.; 3,000 bbls. Rosin, at 2d.; 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3s.; 200 tcs. Beef, a 1s.; 10 tons Clover Seed, at 10s., and 20 tons Tallow, at 6s. For London, 3,000 bbls. Rosin, at 1s. 6d. For Marseilles, two vessels, with light Pipe Staves, on private terms.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Norma.

BOWERY THEATRE—Italian Opera—Norma.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Cinderella—A Favorite Place.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Irish Lion—How we Get Out of It—Good for Nothing.

BUTON GARDEN—Concert.

BOWERY THEATRE—Hamlet—Mazeppa—Knave or Honor.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Five Thousand Miles on Horseback.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Music—Negro Burlesque—Farces.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Miscellaneous Concert.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible] ..... 8½ P. M.
Boston, Albany, Buffalo and Cincinnati ..... 8½ P. M.
Boston and West Per Mail ..... 8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
Western Mail via Hudson River Railroad ..... 8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
Western Mail via Schenectady Mail ..... 8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Railroad ..... 8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mail for Boston, by Steamboat ..... 4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for Transit to be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship Arctic, leaves the Exchange, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, June 18, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The United States Consul at Fayal has written a letter to a merchant of Boston, representing that the inhabitants of that place are in a starving condition. A meeting was held in Boston yesterday to take measures to send them provisions, and one thousand dollars were subscribed before the adjournment.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for State officers, assembled at Burlington yesterday—the Douglas delegates being largely in the majority, and consequently having everything their own way. JOHN G. SAXE was nominated for Governor, STEPHEN THOMAS for Lieutenant-Governor, and JAMES T. TEMPLETON for Treasurer. Mr. SAXE was present, and made a speech accepting the nomination. Resolutions were adopted taking the Douglas view of the Slavery question, but at the same time indorsing Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration.

The telegram in yesterday's edition, purporting to give an account of a riot in Newark, proves to have been a ridiculous exaggeration. One individual who considered himself injured by the supposed extension of Trinity Church, with the aid of an Irishman, knocked down part of a board fence which had been erected under the direction of the vestrymen of the church by the authority of the Street Commissioner. No excitement whatever was created.

The frigate *General Admiral* took her departure yesterday afternoon for Kronstadt, intending to touch at Cherbourg on the way out. The steamer *J. A. Stevens* was chartered to convey her officers and their friends on board. They also accompanied her into the lower bay, where they took final leave, amidst the firing of guns and mutual cheers. The frigate went over the bar about 5 o'clock P. M., and no doubt obtained a good offing before dark. Elsewhere is published a list of her passengers and of her officers and crew.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and adjourned, for want of a quorum, to Monday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

Yesterday, in the Oyer and Terminer, Judge GOULD sentenced JAMES GLASS, convicted on Wednesday of manslaughter in the first degree, (not the second degree, as erroneously stated,) for the homicide of RICHARD OWENS, at No. 121 Elm-street, on the 15th of January, to imprisonment, with hard labor, for life in the State Prison. The prisoner's brother was sent last term to the State Prison for 20 years, for shooting WILLIAM DECKER at the same place, on the same occasion.

Recorder BARNARD delivered quite an important charge to the jury yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, in the case of the "Widow Forrester," indicted for keeping a notorious disorderly house in Canal and Laight streets. It will be found in our Law Report. The jury convicted her in a few minutes, and, on the application of her counsel, she was remanded for sentence. Other business of an unimportant nature was transacted.

The great trotting match for $5,000, three-mile heats in wagons, at Eclipse Course, yesterday, between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, was won by the former. Between 12,000 and 15,000 persons were on the ground, and the race was closely contested. The time was 7:34 and 7:39½,—by no means extraordinary.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, did not exceed 1,000 bales at essentially unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were depressed and drooping. Pork was more active but less salable. Lard, Beef, Coffee, Rice, Tallow, Hops and Seeds were very moderately dealt in. Hay, Hides, Sole Leather, Common Rosin and Spirits Turpentine were in demand. Freights were quiet.

Two Religions and Two Races.

The people of San Francisco have just been stultifying themselves by suppressing a Chinese place of worship on the ground "that the worship was idolatrous." We should be glad to know on what principle of Constitutional right this act can be justified to themselves by the extemporized Puritans of the Golden City. So far as the religion of the Chinese is a matter of ritual and form, nothing can be more clear than the right of a Chinaman to worship his Josh after his own way, while he forbears to interfere with the rituals and forms of other people who worship at other shrines or at none at all.

If the San Franciscans wish to expel their Chinese population, they will be wise not to expel the safeguards of personal independence and the fundamental maxims of our social edifice in doing the work. But without entering into a discussion of the merits of that particular form of Chinese religion against which the act without knowledge of the Californians has been so vehemently brought to bear, we may profitably call the attention of all serious and thoughtful men to the fact, that at this moment the Christian City of New-York is about to regale itself officially with the strangulation of a single miserable Chinaman condemned to death by a law of which he cannot possibly have had any knowledge; and to be hurried by his execution into an unknown fate of which our Christian teachers tell us with authority, that no man can measure the horror or the duration. The wretched QUIMBO APPO, whose act of murder stands from the evidence adduced at his trial, to have been simply the frantic deed of a benighted heathen, put beside himself by a mob of angry women, is to be solemnly sacrificed on the altar of our adopted laws, without apparently so much as an effort on the part of a great Christian population to see whether the poor creature cannot be more wisely and mercifully dealt with. We have pity upon our Dead-Rabbits when they slay their fellow-citizens in the open street; and San Francisco is long-suffering to the worshipers of Mammon. But New-York cannot be such unless this struggle a stupid being whose life has been one long moral asphyxia, and San Francisco will go to perdition unless she puts out a few pots of incense before a few prepossessing idols of clay.

Our Nationality and Naturalization.

All true friends of the American Eagle, all loyal lovers of the stars and the stripes, should rally themselves at once to the standard of the Honorable JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia, now proudly waving from the embattled walls of the Astor House in New-York. Mr. BOTTS has already earned a high place in the annals of his country by his peculiar and memorable intimacy with President TYLER, and has (even been awarded a reputation in England as the type of American social democracy on the *strength of that remarkable experience. But he* must now claim a still more conspicuous rank as the most valorous defender of our nationality, and the most reckless rhetorician in the land. On the 17th of May last, Mr. Secretary CASS wrote a letter in reply to one received from a certain Mr. LE CLERC, a naturalized French resident of Tennessee, asking the Department of State for information in regard to the probable action of the French authorities in case he should put himself within reach of the conscription. Mr. LE CLERC'S question was simple and direct; the answer of Mr. CASS was simple and direct also. If Mr. LE CLERC really wanted to know just what the truth of his position between two nationalities was, he could not have desired a more explicit reply than he received. Mr. CASS told him, what is exactly true, that his "naturalization in this country will not exempt him from the claim of *the French Government to his military services* should he voluntarily repair to France." With this Mr. LE CLERC, as a man of business, might have been satisfied. But he or some of his friends thought the letter of the Secretary contained an admirable nut for the Democracy to crack, and consequently gave it to the world. It was commented upon and quoted and debated about for some time, as if it had been a solemn confession of faith, in which the venerable statesman of Quintuple Treaty memory had publicly abjured his political creed and laid the Republic at the feet of the "effete monarchies." In this sense it was taken up by forty enthusiastic gentlemen, representing the United States and the rest of mankind, who addressed a letter to the Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, begging him to state his views of what they regarded as an "astounding" document. Mr. BOTTS was not backward in answering this appeal. He replied within forty-eight hours, to the effect that if his forty correspondents were "astounded" he was himself "infinitely surprised" at this "doctrine full of injustice and outrage," and after squaring off at all Europe through two columns of type in a style which no "man of peace" but Mr. JOHN BULLY has in these latter days equaled, winds up with the following clear, calm, definite and satisfactory statement:

"My views on this question may be thus summed up: When one plants himself under the protection of the American Eagle, which he is pledged and sworn to support and defend; when he enrolls his name upon the ample folds of the Stars and Stripes of this great American Union, he is free to go wherever the winds and the waves may carry him; the eye of that Eagle watches over his every step, that flag waves proudly over his head, whether he is upon land or upon water, in a palace or a dungeon, and the power that dares to interfere with his personal liberty whilst he is engaged in lawful enterprise, and not offending against the criminal or penal code of that power, dishonors that Eagle, and disgraces that flag to which he appeals for his deliverance, if it does not afford him prompt relief and redress."

If this does not satisfy the forty, then the forty must be intemperately fond of strong waters. Whether Mr. BOTTS, in satisfying the forty, took the trouble to reflect upon the possible effect which his language might produce on the minds of the hundreds of thousands of foreign citizens by whom it may be read, is a question which for his own sake we should be glad to be able to answer in the negative. It is a bad thing, certainly, for a man claiming political position to fill the daily journals with wild declamation on a "delicate and transcendently important subject;" but it would be a still worse thing for such a man deliberately to propagate false notions on such a subject, and deliberately to excite expectations which he is perfectly well aware that no American Government, drawn from whatever party, would in any circumstances even so much as think of attempting to fulfill. Were Mr. BOTTS, by a convulsion of nature, to be made President of the United States to-morrow, with a Cabinet selected from his forty correspondents, he neither would nor would take any other ground in regard to this subject than is taken by Mr. CASS in a second letter addressed to a German citizen of Cincinnati, M. HOFER, on the 14th of the present month. Whether Mr. CASS wrote to Mr. HOFER because Mr. HOFER wanted information, or because the Democracy thought Mr. HOFER ought to want information which might be useful to themselves, is a question not worth raising. HOFER is a good German name, and the letter is a good letter. The gist of its doctrine is simply this: that the quality of American, acquired by naturalization under our laws, does not exempt a foreign-born citizen from "duties or penalties existing at the time of his emigration" from the land of his birth. Unless we are prepared to assume the imperial attitude of ancient Rome, or to maintain that American citizenship, like a special grace, is retroactive in its efficiency, and makes that man an American from the cradle who receives it at the age of thirty, it is not easy to see what other position our Government can take. If Mr. HOFER, for instance, (granting his existence and reality,) was born a Prussian subject, and lived in Prussia till he came to man's estate, he certainly incurred during that time obligations to the Prussian Commonwealth, and was under the operation of the Prussian law up to the moment when he deliberately left the dominions of the House of Hohenzollern. He continued to have a claim upon the protection of Prussia, until he assumed the character of an American citizen; and had he suffered any wrong at our hands before that event, he might and doubtless would have sought the aid and comfort of the Prussian representatives in this country. To aver, then, that all the reciprocal rights and duties which existed between HOFER and Prussia during this Prussian period of his life are retroactively destroyed by the fact of his American naturalization, would be the height of injustice as well as of arrogance. But from the moment of naturalization forward the case is changed; and this also it seems to us that Mr. CASS states with a quiet precision which ought to reassure our foreign fellow-citizens quite as much as Mr. BOTTS' stars and spangles of universal smash. So long as the mediæval doctrine of "perpetual allegiance," born of global ascription, and of the theory of villainage, maintains itself in any civilized country, so long shall we be exposed to the chance of trouble on this score with other Governments. It is therefore highly important that we should know precisely what the doctrine is that we are prepared to maintain; and that we should make no claims which we are not ready to establish at whatever cost. So long as we recognize the right of any other Government to exist, so long we must recognize the municipal laws and regulations in force under that Government. To declare those laws and regulations annulled in any particular case by the subsequent operation of our own laws and regulations upon the individual involved, would be plainly inconsistent with the independence of nations, *and with international decency*. While we refrain from such assumptions, we shall be impregnable on our correlative ground, that the *man* who becomes an American citizen ceases *from that time forth* to be the subject of any other Power.

The War-Cloud in the East.

The news which reaches us from the banks of the Danube, of increasing uneasiness amongst the Servians and Montenegrins, promises to complicate still more gravely the situation in Italy. In short, to use the words of the telegram received yesterday morning, "the attitude of the Servians inspires fear." The Montenegrins are more restive than ever, and appear to be meditating another field operation, on a small scale, against their old enemies, the Turks; and, by way of facilitating the scheme, two thousand Servian fillibusters, with artillery, are said to have gone over the border to their assistance. The last time this sort of movement was attempted, in 1858, Austria dispatched a special Envoy, in the person of Colonel Count LEININGEN, *to keep the* peace. This time we may feel satisfied that neither Colonel Count LEININGEN, nor anybody *else in his place, will be sent on any such mis*sion, or, if he is sent, that nobody in Montenegro will pay any attention to anything that he may say, inasmuch as his master's position has since then undergone considerable modification.

The *rôle* which the Treaties of 1815 assigned up to Austria, was the maintenance of a check on France in the South of Europe, and of a check on Russia amongst the Sclave population in the East. Her ability to maintain her position in Italy is already more than doubtful. If any serious outbreak occurs on the side of Turkey, her inability to do her duty in that quarter will be by no means doubtful. Her salvation for the last ten years has in a measure depended on the maintenance of strict order amongst the dependencies of the Porte. The least disturbance in Turkey will always furnish an excuse to Russia for interfering, and Russia can only interfere in Turkish affairs in one character, and that is as the constant leader and ultimate deliverer and organizer of the Sclavonic Christians. Almost as many of these are subject to Austrian sway, as to that of the Sultan, and any attempt on the part of this great race to reunite its scattered fragments and take its legitimate position in Eastern Europe would be just as fatal to the integrity of the Austrian Empire, as to that of the Turkish. It was under the influence of this conviction that Austria made the only positive move which she ventured upon during the Russian war, by occupying the Danubian Principalities, and it is under this influence, also, that she has always, of late years, sternly resisted, to the best of her ability, all attempts on the part of the Servians or Montenegrins to molest Turkey, as well as on the part of Turkey to chastise them in turn for their insolence. The Servians have at last got a chance of assailing the Porte without caring whether Austria is pleased or not, and with a perfect assurance of Russian sympathy and French encouragement. If they do not avail themselves of it they will greatly belie their reputation. Nothing in their past history affords any reason for expecting such forbearance at their hands. Montenegro has resisted Turkey for four hundred years and resisted her with success. When every other power in Europe trembled before her, Montenegrine infantry charged Turkish armies sword in hand. When Turkish spahis swept the plains of Hungary and rode up to the walls of Vienna without finding a foe to withstand their shock, the Montenegrine fastnesses repelled the whole Ottoman force. The Servians were not so fortunate in their resistance to Musselman arms, but they have never been one whit less deadly in their hate. Of what they have to avenge any one may form some notion by skimming over Lady WORTLEY MONTAGUE'S account of her overland journey to Constantinople a century ago. The state of things which is there hastily sketched in a single page, faintly images what Servia endured for three hundred years. Her war of independence under KARA GEORGE, the shepherd soldier, is still fresh in the memories of most of the present generation. But the triumphs then achieved but half satisfied the Servian hate. The virtual independence they have since enjoyed has not appeased the manes of their rayah ancestors, and the presence of a Turkish garrison in Belgrade, their capital city, is a constant memento of past wrongs. To the surrounding Sclaves of Dalmatia and Austrian Croatia, as well as of Bulgaria and Montenegro, the Servians are united by a feeling of kinship and a community of religious faith which centuries of misfortune have only strengthened. If they once break loose on Turkey, therefore, the torrent will not only overwhelm the Porte, but every race in Eastern Europe that is not Sclave, and every faith that is not Greek Orthodoxy.

The Sultan is apparently alive to the gravity of the situation, and is dispatching troops to Roumelia, and ships to the Adriatic, but he has no force at his command which can do more than protract the struggle, if a struggle should ensue. Any army he can muster will barely suffice to convert a rebellion into a civil war, and give Russia the necessary length of time to enable her to interfere with decency as well as with decisive force. An incursion of Montenegrins into Bosnia, gathering up in that province the disaffected elements which gave so much trouble eight years ago, aided by a Servian march on the Balkan, through Bulgaria, would make Alma and Inkermann sound like victories of the Seven Years War. If the doctrine, which France has so strongly declared, and which England cannot possibly repudiate,—of the inherent right of men of the same race to coalesce if they please, and govern themselves after their own fashion, be sound, it is certainly as capable of application to Sclaves as to Latins; and if it bear fruit of Italian liberty and independence, there is no logical refuge for Austria or Turkey from a Sclavonic reunion over the ruins of the Ottoman Empire.

THE ERA OF RECONCILIEMENTS.—Once a week at least we have news from Washington of an important reconciliation between the President and some estranged Democratic leader. Considering the proverbial harmony of the Democratic party, it is astonishing that so many battles of the hatchet are possible. Yet so it seems to be; at least so it is reported. The latest lion alleged to have lain down with the Executive lamb is Senator J. WALKER. It is positively asserted that Governor WALKER "has had several meetings with the President," and that over a glass of prime old Monongahela, "they have shaken hands and made friends." It may be true. Hardly anything is impossible. But an ugly recollection of the recently reported reconcilement between the President and DOUGLAS comes over us like a wet blanket. We are made skeptical in spite of us. Human nature is deceitful. Washington newsmongers have been known to indulge in romance. We have great confidence in the milk of human kindness, and not a little in *Monongahela*. But, after all, we doubt whether BUCHANAN and WALKER see eye to eye.

GARLASCO vs. VIENNA.—While the Marshal Count GYULAY, in his capacity of author, drawing up his bulletin of the battle of Montebello, for the benefit of the Vienna Stock-Exchange and the Philo-Austrian Press in Germany, was at infinite pains to make things look brilliant and cheerful for the armies of the house of Hapsburg, it would appear that in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the Austrian army in Piedmont, he took a rather more gloomy view of the matter. Since Falstaff multiplied Prince Hal into "nine men in buckram," there have been few instances of military exaggeration more remarkable than Count GYULAI'S conversion of the division of General FOREY into a whole *corps d'armée*. But even the sorry comfort to be derived from so convenient a misrepresentation of the forces opposed to them does not seem *to have elevated the Austrian General into* the belief that his troops had come gloriously out *of the conflict of the 20th of May*. The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from the "Austrian Headquarters, Garlasco, May 22," very naively says: "The affair of Friday is considered here as rather a disaster."

As this correspondent, who is Lord ABERDEEN'S man, Major BAMBERLEY, has proved his devotion to the Austrian cause, not merely by putting everything in the best possible light for the Imperial armies, but also by adopting their theory of warfare, and making free with Piedmontese property (having deliberately "seized" a private carriage at Vercelli in order to escape with the "Headquarters" to Garlasco,) his testimony can hardly be questioned. This "strange difference" betwixt the Count GYULAI at Garlasco, and the Count GYULAI at Vienna it was a sad indiscretion in the *Times* to betray.

The Newark Riot—A Ridiculous Hoax.

Newarkers enjoyed a hearty laugh yesterday over the hoax perpetrated upon the New-York public by a telegraphic dispatch, purporting to give an account of an alarming riot which occurred in their city on Wednesday evening. The substance of the statement was that a number of the most respectable citizens of Newark, incensed at the transgression on their rights by the vestrymen of Trinity Church in extending their edifice over one of the walks on the common where the building is located, tore down the fence which had been erected by order of the Street Commissioner, and threatened to repeat the operation should the fence be restored. Trinity Church has occupied its present location on the upper, or military park in Newark, since 1746. Its vestrymen assert that the corporation owns half an acre of ground under the grant of the "Lords Proprietors," and by State Statutes passed in 1787 and afterwards. They, therefore, claim the legal right to extend their edifice within proper limits, but in order to remove all ground of objection, and that the matter might be settled peaceably, they asked leave of the Common Council to go on with the work. A resolution was passed by that body to the effect that they would interpose no objection to the proposed extension provided it did not exceed twenty feet, and should not be higher than the roof of the edifice. In accordance with the ordinance the vestrymen procured the usual permit from the Street Commissioner to erect a fence while the improvements were being made, and Wednesday proceeded to do so. This abridged the prospect previously enjoyed by a resident in the vicinity, to the extent of shutting out from his view the trunk of an elm tree. The fence was twenty-five feet from the church and abridged the prospect previously enjoyed by a resident in the vicinity, to the extent of shutting out from his view the trunk of an elm tree. It also shut up a cross walk which few but himself and members of his family thought of using. Incensed at this abridgment of his rights, he procured the assistance of his hired man, and proceeded to knock off a few boards from the fence. Finally, he found himself obliged to help at the work, as the Irishman progressed rather slowly. A dozen or twenty boards were removed, and a part was cut down. No disturbance was created, and many of the residents in the immediate vicinity were not aware of the performance until they saw the magnified version in yesterday's New-York papers. No "riot" took place, for but two persons assisted in the demolition of the fence, whereas the law requires the presence of three. During yesterday no attempt was made to rebuild the destroyed portion of the fence, the vestrymen preferring to let matters stand as they were until all bad feeling should cool, and until the Common Council should take any action in the matter which they might deem necessary at their session this evening.

The publication of this dispatch had an unfortunate effect, however. Boys began to gather around the church early in the evening, wide awake for any disturbance, and at 9½ o'clock, when they had collected in sufficient numbers to make each other bold, demolished a part of the fence which remained standing. A dispatch evidently emanating from the same source as that which was published yesterday, came to hand last night, but, like the previous one, is exceedingly exaggerated.

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new burlesque on the famous story of "Cinderella" was produced at this house on Wednesday evening with marked success. Pieces of this sort are the thing when the thermometer ranges above 90. The burlesque emanates from the prolific pen of the Brothers BROUGH, and has been localized by a "gentleman of this City." It contains some good hits at the times, parodies, puns and other condiments peculiar to this sort of luxury. The sisters GOUGENHEIM play with much spirit, and are ably supported by Mrs. BOOTH, Mr. PEZZER and Mr. BURNETT. A very charming feature is the introduction of the celebrated Zavistowski Ballet Troupe in a number of their best scenes. These remarkable children must be seen to be appreciated; their graceful talent is really astonishing.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—The grand complimentary concert to Mme. GAZZANIGA takes place to-night. It will be an event of rare interest. All the best artists of Mr. ULLMANN'S troupe assist, and Signor ARDITI. The great pianist, Mr. J. B. MULLER and his lady, also volunteer for the occasion. The admirers of GAZZANIGA will, we trust, rally in all their force to-night.

A CHARACTERISTIC WESTERN REMONSTRANCE.—A great company of witnesses have been summoned to the capital of Missouri to give evidence at the coming trial of a Supreme Court Judge, and the allowance per head is only two dollars and a half, with ten cents mileage. It seems this amount is inadequate to cover the necessary expenses at the Capital, and the witnesses accordingly came together, June 6, held a meeting, at which JOSEPH WEIRS presided, and adopted the following unique petition, to be presented to the Senate:

To the Honorable, the Senate of Missouri:

Whereas, Fiat justitia ruat cœlum. (Let justice be done though the devil's to pay.) Your humble petitioners are men of like passions with yourselves, having left our homes, wives and little ones, our farms and cows, with all our other household furniture and goods, defenceless and unprotected in a distant and dangerous region of this mighty country, and have come to the capital of our great and glorious Commonwealth, to fulfill the requirements of this honorable body; and, whereas, the peas, poultry and potatoes of this famous city empty our purses faster than they fill our hungry stomachs; and, whereas, julops and cocktails are not to be counted upon, and we have to satisfy the cravings of nature with lagerbier and strychnine whisky; and, whereas, as we said before, "*fiat justitia ruat cœlum*," the sinews of justice, like those of war, are money; therefore we pray and earnestly entreat your honorable body that the poor citizen and sufferer of this "cloud of witnesses" may be so favored that we shall eat of the "fat of the land," and not be suffered to go skinning about at second-class houses, cutting wood and hoeing potatoes for our bread. Therefore, for the reasons above-mentioned, we beseech your honorable body to grant the prayer of your humble petitioners.

Chief Engineers Daniel B. Martin, Benj. F. Isherwood, and Jos. W. King will compose the Board for the examination of Naval Engineers and applicants ordered to assemble at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, on the 15th of July next.

POLITICAL.

The secret history of one of the Administration organs in Ohio has been recently and curiously developed, in the course of a lawsuit before the Cleveland Court of Common Pleas. A few months ago there was started in the City of Cleveland a daily paper, in the Administration interest, under the title of the *National Democrat*. It was never edited with marked ability, but made amends for all deficiencies by unscrupulous partisanship. It praised all the acts of the Administration, past, present and to come and waged incessant warfare against the Republican Press of the State. A few days since, the publisher, Mr. PARKINSON, appeared in Court as complainant against Messrs. BENJAMIN HARRISON, MATTHEW JENNER and ROBERT PARKS, from whom he seeks legal redress for non-fulfillment of contract. It appears from the testimony that the defendants are all Government officials. One is the Postmaster of Cleveland, the second is United States Marshal, the third is Collector of the port. These parties, having been apprised of the destination of the Ohio Democracy, held out inducements to Mr. PARKINSON to undertake the publication of the *National Democrat*. Mr. P. says these inducements were "very flattering;" and, in order to establish this statement, divulges the express stipulations into which the office-holding gentlemen aforesaid voluntarily entered. It was simply a matter of exclusive patronage. The *Democrat* was to enjoy the following "pap:"

First—In giving to the establishment the printing of the laws and the advertisements appertaining to the Federal Government.

Second—The printing of blanks for the census of 1860.

Third—The increase of subscribers to the *National Democrat* until the number should reach six thousand, by reason of the canvassing of the United States Deputy Marshals while taking the census, and the exertions of the employes in the Post-office.

The terms of this contract having been violated, and the *Democrat* being in a bad way, plaintiff sues for $5,000 damages. Moreover, he avers, that, not content with keeping him out of his dues, the defendants have summarily expelled him from the premises, and he declares he will have justice, if there is any such thing in Ohio, even if he has to fight the Administration. The quarrel is a pretty one.

The Democracy of Philadelphia have begun to form Clubs for 1860. The Pennsylvanian publishes the *proceedings at the institution of a "Union Club,"* which body adopted the following resolution, with an eye to possible contingencies:

Resolved, That it is unwise, inexpedient and dangerous to intrust the performance of the executive duties of the party to any other than the regularly appointed Committee; that nothing has occurred since the adoption of the existing rules to render such a course desirable or necessary; and that it is the duty of all good Democrats to avoid everything that may, directly or indirectly, lead to insubordination or conflict in the counsels or action of the party.

The claims of Gov. CHASE for the Presidential nomination have been very elaborately set forth by Mr. JOHN GERMAN, Editor of the Columbus (O.) *Gazette*. Mr. GERMAN declares that the Mississippi Valley is fairly entitled to the candidate for 1860; discusses the claims of SEWARD, PENNIMAN, and sundry others, and winds up with the following reference to Gov. CHASE:

"Governor CHASE is just in the prime of life, and of physical ability to endure any amount of labor. His private character is above reproach. His daily walk and conversation are such as to dignify and adorn the character of the highest standard of excellence, that of a true Christian gentleman. No man can know him as a citizen, in the every-day affairs of life, and not accord to him the homage of sincere respect. Will it not be well for the people of the United States to look to this, and by some significant act on their part, do something to restore to the atmosphere of Washington some of that purity and dignity which it once possessed, but which now seems so much a stranger to its precincts?

Of his political principles, his record is before the country, in the journals of the Senate of the United States, and in the archives of Ohio. He is no mere adventurer, but is, in the broadest sense of the term, a statesman. He has shown himself a man of mark in the assembly of the ablest men of the Republic. He is eminently practical, and his strong common sense, united to his extensive acquirements, and the soundness of his moral constitution, combined to make him equal to any emergency in which he may be placed. To do right is always his first impulse, and his sober second thought, the power of his will, and the energy of his character, ever enable him to consummate his purpose."

The Raleigh *Register* is very severe on the Hon. L. O'B. BRANCH, who has just received a renomination for Congress from the Democracy of that District. The *Register* seems to fear that his chances for election are improving. It says:

"Can it be possible that Mr. L. O'B. BRANCH will be returned to Congress without any opposition? Have the Oppositionists of the District reflected on the consequence of this failure to make a fight? Mr. BRANCH not only 'plumes himself' on his championship of the abominable Thirty Million bill, but positively insists—the *Standard* to the contrary notwithstanding—that it is 'a practical issue' in the canvass. If, therefore, he is returned to Congress unopposed, he will claim his election as a unanimous indorsement of the Thirty Million bill by the people of his District, and will go to work with renewed energy and zeal to push that monstrous and iniquitous measure through Congress."

OLNEY ARNOLD, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Rhode Island vacant District, has withdrawn, and the contest is between CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, American Republican, and THOMAS DAVIS, Republican.

Mr. Betts and the Germans.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR OF THE ABEND ZEITUNG.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day I noticed a letter addressed to the Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS on the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens and signed by some thirty names, my own among them. Will you do me the favor to let me state through the columns of your valuable paper that my signature to that letter was obtained while, in the pressure of business, I had no time to examine attentively its contents. If I had noticed particularly that passage in which it is said that, "in the belief of the undersigned, the Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS is a representative of those conservative national principles upon which the opposition elements may be most readily combined," my signature would have been withheld most decidedly. I had no other object in view but to elicit a disavowal by one of the most prominent "Americans" of the monstrous doctrine proclaimed by Mr. CASS in regard to the rights of naturalized citizens. That Mr. BOTTS has given a reply which is highly satisfactory and gratifying to all naturalized citizens I am glad to acknowledge. But my own position, as well as the position of the newspaper of which I am the publisher, are and will be determined, not merely with a view to the rights of naturalized citizens, but also to the Slavery question. I am a Republican, and opposed to the scheme of combining the Opposition elements on any other ground than the Philadelphia platform of 1856, or the platform recently adopted by the Republican State Convention of Ohio.

By inserting these lines into your valuable paper you would oblige yours respectfully,

FREDERIC RAUCHFUSS,
Publisher of the New-York Abend Zeitung.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 16, 1859.

Ship-Building.

THE FIRST IRON STEAMSHIP IN NEW-YORK.

There are, at present, more ships building in the yards of this City and vicinity than there have been at any period since the panic of 1857. At Greenpoint, Mr. WILLIAMS has on the stocks a screw steamship for H. B. CROWELL & Co., 175 feet long, 29 feet wide, and 17 feet deep. She is to be called the *Montauk*. SAMUEL SWEZEY is building a screw steamer of the same model and dimensions, for the same house, to be employed in a line between New-York and Washington. D. C., making through connections for freight with Virginia, running into Alexandria. She is to be called the *Mount Vernon*. The engines are being built at Wilmington, Del., from drawings of JOHN BAIRD. Mr. SWEZEY is also building a side-wheel steamboat, to be called the *James L. Day*, to run on the mail line between New-Orleans and Mobile, old Lake Pontchartrain. She will be a light-draft vessel, 230 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 7½ feet deep. She is to have a beam-engine made at the Morgan Iron Works, and will be completed in about three months. Mr. SWEZEY is also building a propeller, called the *Daylight*, for BARROW & POTZ, to have BURROWS' rotary engine. E. S. WESTCOTT is building a propeller, to be called the *Apalachicola*, for the Merchants and Planters' line, to run in the Gulf of Mexico in the New-Orleans trade. She is 185 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 8 feet deep, with a light upper deck. She is intended to be a light draught vessel. Her engine is building at the Delamater Iron Works. Mr. DELAMATER is building an iron screw-steamship for MESS. BURGUIN, NAVASSO & Co., to ply between New-Orleans and Matanzas. Her dimensions are: Length, 218 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet; depth of hold, 19½ feet. She is to be a thoroughly-built iron vessel, in every respect as heavy and substantial as any hitherto built on the Clyde. Particular interest attaches to this ship, as she is the first iron steamer of any considerable tonnage, ever built in this country. She has an iron deck-frame, instead of a wooden one, as in the case of vessels hitherto built in this country. The engine is of the same dimensions and pattern as that of the steamer Guatemala. Mr. DELAMATER has also under contract, for the United States Government, a small steam-yacht, for the service of the Government officers in visiting the various fortifications and other Government stations in the harbor of New-York and vicinity. She is to be somewhat like the one lately built for the Captain-General of Cuba.

The Rev. Drs. Nicholson and Claxton have been communicated to confirm the Rev. Dr. Sadell, of this City, of his election to the Assistant Episcopate of Ohio.

FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

Embarkment of Mr. Forney from the Argentine Minister—Reasons of Mr. Forney with President—Journey to Buenos Ayres to Montevideo—Difficulties—The Land of the Transparent Stone.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Thursday, April 28, 1859.

Hon. B. U. FORNEY, Minister Resident to the Argentine Confederation, after a residence of not yet six months at Parana, has sent in his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of September next. May this intelligence, whilst forming Mr. FORNEY'S friends in glowing dreams of his next appointment, be the means, through his friends, of causing the best days of Polk, and may he make again as great a Minister, and of his your political body, in succeeding Mr. FORNEY'S successor, as we did in sending Judge [illegible] to Paraguay because I would not that, by any chance of chance luck, he should now be able to represent himself to the American people for ought but what he is and has proved to be.

I say, with great frankness and sincerity, that I deeply regret that family affairs have obliged Mr. FORNEY to send in his resignation. Mr. BUCHANAN, in nominating him, was certainly favored by the bestowal of some good angel, which does not often visit him. Quien sabe? as the saying is here, where he may get well some again to receive the appointment of his successor. Mr. FORNEY has known how to appreciate the state of affairs in these parts, and is sincerely willing to leave to him the correspondence of all which, I hear, or will write, about the revolution in Paraguay, or the justice and commendability of URQUIZA'S Government. During even the short time he has been among us, he has known how to give to American citizens a prominent confidence in his patriotism and his knowledge, as well as to direct them to his person by his gentlemanly bearing and urbanity. May his successor be only half as good as he, and we shall be satisfied. Mr. FORNEY'S family return to the United States by the *Parana*, the ship which bears you this somewhat lengthy epistle.

On Wednesday last, Mr. JAMES A. PEZZER, Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, which he has returned to the United States, per bark *Parana*, of Baltimore. Mr. PEZZER, although generally reserved in his habits and associating but little with his compatriots, bears with him the respect of all those whose respect is worth having. Unlike many of his predecessors, he has never bowed the head to the blood-stained tyranny in these countries, nor yet associated with its satellites. His sympathies have ever been on the side of struggling patriotism here, and truly patriotic feeling at home. He was the first of our Diplomatists, since the retrocession of the Argentine Minister by JOHN TYLER, in the person of an old dotard and hypochondriac school master of Virginia, who has known how to mind his own business, and, if not doing anything in favor of his country, because the opportunity was wanting, at least, it is the highest praise he has done it no harm. I request a respectful attention to all which Mr. PEZZER has to say about the real aspect of the Liberal Party in La Plata.

Mr. CARRERO, late British Minister to Paraguay, good humor on leave, it is understood, will not return hither. He is no loss to society nor to Diplomacy. A bad representative of his country, he was yet a quasi-idol upon its cultivated classes, whilst being a perfect type of the low bred Scotchman.

Three merchant vessels have lately been warned in this port, under circumstances which lead to the belief of arson in the first degree. Two of them were American, and the crew of the last one—the bark *Austria*—has been sent home by the American Consul in this city, for judgment by our Courts.

The steamboat *Meteororo*, the last of the famous chartered fleet, is now laid up at the Xipes, a small port some twenty miles from here. She has been condemned by her boilers, hull and upper works and would not fetch to-morrow probably $10,000. This vessel was rejected on her first examination for this service, but Mr. TOWNS insisted upon sending and—God knows under what intimidation—she was accepted. *It is a clear* tempting of Providence to send the gallant officers of the Navy to sea in such craft, and had they disappeared forever, the Secretary of the Navy would have been tried for manslaughter in the first and wholesale degree.

The Dickens Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The editorial in your issue of this morning, relating to the differences between Mr. DICKENS and his publishers, is calculated to place his action in a light which the circumstances attending his separation from Household Words do not warrant. The card published in Punch by BRADBURY & EVANS is an entirely one statement of the affair.

For a year previous to the grievous domestic calamity of Mr. DICKENS, the relations between him and his publishers had been not of an entirely amiable character. A friendship of many years' standing, and one which had survived to the advantage of both, was disturbed by some side

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Board of Managers held their regular monthly meeting at [illegible] No. 144 Broadway, on Wednesday afternoon, the 13th inst., Wm. Phillips, Esq., in the Chair. The meeting was very numerous. The Committee of Finance and Ways reported that the receipts during the month for Missionary purposes, amounted to [illegible] the receipts were only $726 13, with two [illegible] agents. Every month this year so far, has received fewer than of last year. The Committee think, this fair [illegible] The report of the Missionary Committee [illegible] returns from nine out of the twelve divisions of the Society's operation. The [illegible] were mostly said to be in a healthy condition. In some sections a decided advancement was [illegible] while in other Schools there was considerable [illegible] discouragement owing to the loss of teachers [illegible] removal to the country for the Summer. The [illegible] given by the Committee of the progress of [illegible] as reported in their correspondence from [illegible] and cities of our own country not only, but Canada and the countries of Europe, [illegible] highly encouraging character. A large [illegible] was announced to be held at North-[illegible] on the 23d and 24th of June [illegible] also one to be held in Montreal, Canada, on [illegible] 26th inst. Measures are being taken to [illegible] the Sabbath-Day Institution system [illegible] the most remote and destitute districts. [illegible] Report of the Union was laid on the table [illegible] the report and extracts from the Schools, [illegible] an essential and interesting report from the [illegible] Committee.

[illegible] Trial.—The Manhattan [illegible] Company No. 9, Reuben C. Brown, Foreman, [illegible] thought out their new Steam Fire Engine, [illegible] built by Lee & Larkin, for a public trial at [illegible] Green. This is the lightest steam fire [illegible] ever put built, weighing but little over 5,000 pounds, and is to be run by the Company, without aid from [illegible] twenty men being sufficient to haul it, at fire-[illegible] speed, in any part of the City. There are several [illegible] in the construction of the engine, particularly in the combination of the pump and engine, and in the general arrangement of the carriage and machinery, intended to secure at once compactness, [illegible] and strength. The boiler has 225 feet fire surface; the steam cylinder, which is single, with a balance wheel to carry it past the centres, is of 9 inches bore and 8½ inches stroke. At the trial at the Bowling-green, work was commenced in six minutes from the time of lighting the fire, and in less than nine minutes it was working at full speed, with steam at 100 pounds pressure, and still rising. It threw successively 1 inch, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch streams to a great height, developing, apparently, a power fully double that of the Hope Engine, of Philadelphia, exhibited here last Fall, which is of about the same steam pressure, and a full exhibition of its power there. This is the same engine which did such good service at the recent fire in Rivington-street.

The Republican Committees and the Registry Law.—The two Republican Committees held a joint meeting, Wednesday evening, to devise measures for carrying into effect the Registry Law which was passed at the last session of the Legislature. After an ineffectual attempt to exclude reporters, Mr. Wilson called attention to the fact that the Supervisors were soon to appoint three Inspectors from each district to constitute the Registry Board. There was a general understanding that the two parties should be equally represented, and it was important that the Republican Inspectors should be the right kind of men. On motion of Mr. Bull, resolutions were adopted, after a lengthy debate, recommending to the various committees the necessity of taking immediate action to procure copies of the various poll-lists, that they might be certain the names of all Republicans were registered. It was also resolved to recommend the names of two persons from each election district to the Board of Supervisors as Inspectors of Election. Some objected to the resolutions as unnecessary, as action had already been taken in some quarters. It was expressed that the re-districting of the City would make great confusion in the matter of registration, though it was deemed better to incur that now than in 1860. Mr. Bennett considered the law a step in the right direction, but did not think it entirely met the requirements of the case. After the adoption of a resolution requesting the various Republican Associations to assist in carrying out the law, the Committee adjourned.

The Germans of the District of Humboldt.—A meeting of Germans was held last night in Humboldt Hall, Forsyth-street, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the Committee which had been appointed, at a previous meeting, to arrange the programme of a public demonstration expressive of the sense of loss which the world of science has experienced in the death of Alexander Von Humboldt. Though the meeting was composed mainly of Germans, the terms of the invitation designed that it should be confined to no particular nationality. It was not cosmopolitan, however; it was not even large. The extensive hall with scattered tables and wooden benches contained just people enough to make waste more apparent. Professor Fuerza presided, and Mr. F. F. Gunn, assisted by Messrs. Barnard and Fornaroni, officiated as Secretary. Chancellor Spencer was one of the spectators appearently the most interested. An elaborate plan for a funeral procession was submitted, and the question as to the most appropriate mode of devoting the ar-[illegible] was minutely discussed. There was a good deal of talk about the finances necessarily required to meet the expense of the projected display, and a very liberal spirit was expressed in regard thereto. The programme, as originally submitted, was adopted, and, after the appointment of an Executive Committee, the meeting adjourned.

Presentation of a Silver Trumpet and a Watch.—Another of those pleasant reunions between employer and employe took place on board the steamship Kosciusko, of the Richmond line, a few days since. The feature of the occasion was the presentation of a magnificent silver speaking-trumpet suitably inscribed, and valued at $100, to Capt. Thomas Sammon on his leaving the ship to take charge of the steamship Jamestown. Speeches were made by Captain Sammon, Gen. V. Mezar, Chief Engineer, George Couch, (who has taken charge of the Kosciusko,) L. S. Overgast and others. At the same time the engineers and firemen presented to their chief officer, George V. Mezar, a beautiful gold watch.

The New City Inspector.—Colonel Delavan took possession, yesterday morning, of the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Monroe. Having had some conversation with the clerks as to the general manner of conducting their business, Colonel D. paid a visit to the upper office with Mr. Downing. Until the new City Inspector shall have become thoroughly informed of the nature of his duties, it is hardly probable that there will be any changes of importance made. Knots of contractors hang around the office through the day discussing the course which would probably be adopted by Col. D. All seemed thankful that the difficulties were disposed of which have so long and seriously interfered with the proper prosecution of the work of the Department.

Fire in Houston-street.—The alarm at 8½ o'clock last evening in the Fourth District was caused by a fire on the third floor of the building No. 663 Houston-street, in the apartments of John Ferris, a tailor. Ferris was working by the light of a camphene lamp, and accidentally upset it, setting fire to a window curtain. The flames were extinguished by the inmates of the house. Damage to furniture, &c., about $150—no insurance. The building was damaged about $50—insured. Catherine Ferris, in attempting to extinguish the flames, received severe burns on the face and hands.

Fire in Third-avenue.—The alarm at 11 o'clock, last evening, in the Fifth District, was caused by a fire in the fancy goods store of Mrs. Bennet, No. 416 Third-avenue. The fire was caused by some goods of an inflammable nature coming in contact with a gas-light. Damage about $300; not insured.

New-York Cricket Club against the Green of Massachusetts.—Some time since the New-York Cricket Club forwarded to the officers of the Boston Club a challenge to play an Eleven selected from the different clubs in the Bay State. The challenge was accepted by the cricketers of Massachusetts, at a Convention held in the City of Boston, and it has been arranged to play the match on Monday and Tuesday next, the 20th and 21st inst., on the ground of the New-York Club at Hoboken. Play will commence at 10 o'clock each day.

Shiloh Relief Society Strawberry Festival.—Last evening, the ladies of the Shiloh Relief Society entertained their friends with strawberries, ice cream, and other delicacies of the season, in the Lecture-room of Shiloh Presbyterian Church in Prince-street. Mr. Garrett conducted the exercises. Addresses were made by Revs. Messrs. Gloucester and Fenn, Cousin Rove, of Liberia, and others. There was a large audience present, and a handsome sum realized for the Society.

Military.—This morning Company A, Eighth Regiment, (formerly State Fencibles,) Capt. Charles E. Evans, proceed to Flushing, L. I., by the steamboat Corse, to celebrate their twenty-eighth anniversary. They leave their armory, corner of Centre and Grand streets, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Accident to a Fireman.—William Watson, a painter and a fireman, was run over by Engine Company No. 19, in Eleventh-street, last evening, and one of his arms was broken. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

A Clerk Killed.—William Eggert, a clerk in the store of John Watson & Co., No. 23 Park-row, yesterday afternoon fell through the hatchway, receiving injuries from which he died shortly after his removal to the Hospital. Coroner Gamble held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was 17 years of age, and had been employed in the store but a few weeks.

Painful Accident.—Timothy Madden, a boy 14 years old, living at No. 126 Eighth-avenue, while asleep, early yesterday morning, threw his right leg through Eighth-avenue door, tearing off the flesh to the bone and severing the sinews entirely. He came near bleeding to death, but his physician thinks that he will recover.

Overcome by the Heat.—Nicholas Monson, a middle-aged Frenchman, employed as cook at Delmonico's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, while at work yesterday in the kitchen was overcome by the heat and died. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered of "Death from congestion of the brain, the result of excessive heat."

Servant Girl Burned to Death.—Lena Fenner, a German servant girl, who lived at No. 19 East Thirteenth-street, died, yesterday, in consequence of burns received by her clothes taking fire from the stove. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

James Glass Sentenced to Hard Labor for Life.—Yesterday, morning Judge Geese, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sentenced James Glass, for the murder of Richard Owens, convicted Wednesday night of manslaughter in the first degree, (not in the second, as erroneously stated,) to imprisonment for Life in the State Prisons, with hard labor.

Police Reports.

Alleged Burglars and Female Receivers Arrested.—The Police yesterday received information that the dwelling of Mrs. Elizabeth Grotjeta, No. 24 Sullivan-street, was a receptacle of stolen articles. A search was accordingly made, which resulted in the discovery of a miscellaneous assortment of goods. Some of them were identified as the proceeds of a burglary, committed some time since, upon the house of Mr. Charles A. Cooke, No. 16 Crosby-street. The goods were removed to the Police headquarters, and given in charge of the Property Clerk. Mrs. Grotjeta was arrested, as was a young man known by the name of William Gordon. Both were locked up by Justice Bergman, the former to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods, and the latter on a charge of burglary. Gordon is said to have passed two terms in State Prison. The name of Mrs. Grotjeta has figured several times in the Police records.

Wholesale Arrest of Alleged Prostitutes.—The Fourteenth Precinct Police, about 11 o'clock last evening, commenced arresting a number of alleged prostitutes in Howard-street, who are in the habit of frequenting a ball-held in that locality, and acting in a very disorderly manner. Up to 12 o'clock about 75 of the girls were captured and lodged in the Station-house. The same police also made a descent on an alleged disorderly house, No. 231 Canal-street, and arrested the proprietor, Charles Everhardt, and five of the girls connected with the establishment.

Departure of the General Admiral.

ESCORT DOWN THE BAY—PARTING SCENES—OUTFIT AND PASSENGERS.

The Russian frigate *General Admiral* left this port yesterday afternoon for Cherbourg, *en route* for Cronstadt. Agreeably to arrangement a steamer was chartered for the purpose of conveying her officers and their friends to the ship, which was anchored off Bedloe's Island, and at 2 o'clock P. M. the *J. A. Stevens* arrived at Pier No. 3 North River to receive them on board. Among those who came to pay their respects to the departing Russian officers and to Mr. Wass and family were the Russian Minister, M. Bodisco, Mr. Collector Schell, Henry Gaillard, Charles H. Marshall, and many others. Several lady friends of Mrs. Capt. Shestakoff and Mrs. Wass were also in the party. The guests who go out in the ship by invitation of Capt. Shestakoff are Wm. H. Wass, wife, two sons, and Mr. Henry B. Hibbert, brother of Mrs. Wass, Mr. Borden, of Fall River, Charles H. Marshall, Jr., and M. Valentine and lady, (Bernardi of the opera troupe.) Several seamen and other Russian subjects are also on board, who are sent home by their Consul.

The *General Admiral* goes out well filled with works of American production. First, she carries duplicates of every important portion of her machinery; also, a complete set of machinery for building and repairing marine steam engines, consisting of steam hammers, lathes, slotters, shaping machines, screw-cutters and the various tools required in a machine shop. They are from the manufactory of Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia. Besides these were a large collection of improved machines, such as sewing machines, of which there were several purchased by the Russian officers for their own use; patent churns, and every kind of Yankee notion down to the latest style of an apple-peeler. Captain Cavendy, her sailing master, carries out several of his patent tripods for making zenith observations.

After the party had reached the ship, they employed themselves for a short time in inspecting the vessel and her appointments, which have been much improved since her return from her trial trip. The ship finally swung to the flood tide about 5 o'clock P. M., when the anchor was weighed. The mammoth eleven-inch gun forward was placed in position, and loaded to fire a final salute. The various steamers, as they passed the ship, blew their steam whistles, and the steamer *Jamestown*, inward bound, dipped her flag as she steamed by. These evidences of civility were all promptly and politely returned by the Russian frigate. Being fairly under way, and near Staten Island, the signal was given, and the visitors went aboard the tug, taking leave of their friends with many wishes for a prosperous voyage. The big gun thundered out of the bow part, and cheer on cheer was exchanged between the little steamer and their friends on board the frigate. A gun, intended as a special salute for Fort Hamilton was not noticed or replied to, which circumstance caused some expressions of regret on board. The little steamer now had all she could do to keep within hailing distance of the frigate, which, though making only about thirty-five revolutions of her engine, must have steamed eleven knots per hour. Having kept them company a long way below the Narrows, waving their mutual adieus and cheering them, which were finally returned by the whole crew, who manned the rigging for that purpose, the *Stevens* was turned towards the City. At six o'clock the *General Admiral* was down to the southwest spit, with a pleasant westerly breeze blowing, and a good prospect of crossing the bar and obtaining a good offing before dark. Just at the moment of separation a beautiful rainbow was observed, which remained visible until the two vessels were nearly lost to view.

The following is a list of her officers: J. J. Comprecz, Commander; A. T. Fletcher, First Officer; Edward Cavendy, Sailing Master; J. C. Williams, Second Officer; J. T. Prentice, Third Officer; Edward Osborne Dummer, Surgeon; G. H. Raymond, Captain's Clerk; Henry Edger, Boatswain; Fred. Larner, Steward; L. M. Black, Storekeeper; F. West, Master's Mate, gun-deck; Mary Hassell, Housekeeper, Engineer's Department; Robert Robinson, Chief; John K. Mathews, First Assistant; John F. Robinson, Charles M. Gill, Wm. Barclay, Wm. Correll, J. F. McLaughlin.

The following officers, belonging to the Imperial Russian Navy, are on board: Capt. Shestakoff, Capt. Schwartz, Capt. Selejnieoff, Engineer-in-Chief; Capt. Ivastchenko, Naval Constructor; Lieut. Mojaiskay, Lieut. Belavenetz, Lieut. Kolobuin, Engineer.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Pic-Nic and Strawberry Festival of Plymouth Sabbath School.—Yesterday morning the children of the Sunday-School attached to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, accompanied by a large number of his congregation, in all nearly twelve hundred persons, enjoyed a pic-nic excursion to David's Island. The large and elegant steamboat *Columbia*, and the fine barge, *Poughkeepsie*, left Fulton-street wharf at 8 o'clock. Bands of music were on board of both the boats, and the "trumpets and shawms" joined with the sweet voices of the children in discouraging "most elegant music" on their way down the river. The excursionists all seemed in the liveliest spirits, and exchanged greetings by the waving of numberless white handkerchiefs with every human being who came in sight as they floated along past the populous banks of the river. Even the poor prisoners in the Woman's Workhouse at Blackwell's Island seemed cheered for a moment, and waved their greetings, which were noticed and returned by the happy and innocent children as they glided by the dismal prison-house. Arriving at David's Island, which is a small patch of rocky ground, about as large as the prophet Daniel's den, and has a few stunted, leafless trees, scattered at very wide intervals over its arid surface—the most barren and uninviting place which the eye could possibly rest upon—the company dispersed themselves in pleasant groups to partake of the contents of the various baskets of good things with which they were furnished. There was no tedious ceremony nor rheumatic formality; everybody did what pleased them best, governed only by a desire that their pleasure should enhance the enjoyment of those around them. There was a little tight squeezing while getting on board, but the only serious consequence was a series of jokes and witticisms. One elderly lady, who had never been known to make anybody laugh before, caused great merriment by calling out to her husband, who weighs, (or did weigh at 7 A. M. yesterday,) 237 pounds avoirdupois, and who was very hard pressed upon all sides, as his countenance evinced, "Joseph, I tell'd thee, lad, thee shouldn't a beaten that cold cabbage, so early i' the mornin'." Ham sandwiches, (much better than those Alderman Boots and Councilman Van Tien gave the distinguished Turk,) pies, cakes, and all the et cetera legitimately forming a part of a Sunday-school excursion collation, were drawn from ample baskets and disposed of in strict accordance with the established rule. Then came the strawberries and ice-cream, provided by the Committee. They came and went; came by the crate and huge tin can, and went by the basket and spoonful, by the usual route. Then there was sailing in small boats, and walks in the shade; there was scupping and ball-playing. Mr. Beecher, as soon as he had time, played a game of quoits, and beat the party easily. There were many spectators of the game. One of them, a gentleman recently from Scotland, on seeing Mr. Beecher "ring the pin," said that he had before formed the opinion that he was the greatest preacher living, and now, from the way he played and enjoyed himself generally, he was satisfied that he was the greatest one he had known. The return to the city was equal in enjoyment to the departure from it. Mr. Beecher was the life of the company during the entire festival, for the arrangement and superintendence of which, those who enjoyed it are much indebted to Mr. Tunnicliff, who was unceasing in his exertions for their amusement, and also to Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Booth, Mr. Wheeler, Miss Peaslee, Miss Hall and Miss Whitney. The only accident that occurred during the day was the upsetting of a small boat, which afforded Mr. Antonio Ferrazzi an opportunity which he availed himself of successfully of rescuing Miss Sarra from the water. The island itself would be positively uninhabitable in the June weather, but for two large wooden sheds, which offer a rude, Robinson-Crusoe-like shelter from the sun. The day, however, was luckily cool and pleasant, and the only fault the delighted children had to find with it, was what they thought its quite unnatural brevity. The twenty-first of June itself would not be long enough to satisfy four hundred "small people" on a strawberry festival. A cheerful call homeward, more enlivening music, and the sight of a gorgeous golden sunset, ended the excursion as pleasantly as could have been desired, even by the large-hearted pastor himself.

The King Murder in Canada—Dr. King's Confession.

The following is the confession of Dr. W. H. King, who was executed in Canada last week for the murder of his wife:

I, William Henry King, feeling that the time allotted to me by the public authorities is fast drawing to a close, and that I must soon lay down my life in accordance with the dictates of the offended law of my country, hereby acknowledge the justice of my sentence, and that unhappily in my case, being operated upon by a series of circumstances over which I had no control, I was induced to take away the life of my late wife, Sarah Ann King, by surreptitious means. The mode in which this was effected, and the motives which animated me may or may not be placed before the public, but the details of them would be too voluminous to be inscribed in this public acknowledgment of my crime. I also at this time would express my heartfelt sorrow for my many grievous sins against God, and throw myself upon His mercy and pardoning grace with the full assurance that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin of whatever hue or character it may be. With an earnest reliance upon His mercy I am ready to submit to the extreme penalty of the law, if it be the will of God, and pray that He may be pleased to sustain me by His mighty power while passing through the fearful ordeal which so soon awaits me.

Wm. Bergseell, Witness. W. H. KING.

Dated this day of execution, Cobourg Jail, June 9, 1859.

The Literary Fund in London.—The Committee of this Fund have rejected the offer of a library and an endowment of £10 000 towards supporting it, from Mr. Dickens and the editor of the *Quarterly*.

The Latest Drawings of the Georgia State Lottery for the benefit of the Monticello Union Academy, as reported by

McKINNEY & CO., Managers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH.

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of the Georgia State Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers, which were drawn from the wheel this day, viz.:

CLASS NO. 27, JUNE 16, 1859.

17, 38, 23, 68, 12, 58, 6, 57, 66, 40, 7, 53, 15, 19.

EXTRA CLASS NO. 28, JUNE 16, 1859.

28, 13, 33, 16, 17, 22, 53, 48, 57, 32, 40, 19, 61, 78.

And that said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.

Witness our hands at Savannah, Ga., this 16th day of June, 1859.

JAMES M. PRENTISS, W. R. SYMONS, } Commissioners.
McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Ga.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $60, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 102 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Maravilla. Maravilla. Maravilla.
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES, now landing from steamer *Ariel*, and suitable to the best City trade.
Additional NOVELTIES received by every successive steamer from Havre, for sale to the trade only, by
HUGHES, DUFUY & ORRIANGE,
Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Great Rush for Summer Hats.—THE EFFECT of the warm weather is visible in the rush for thin hats at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum. Crowds may be seen there at any hour of the day, doffing their heavy castors and donning some one of his numerous styles for Summer wear. WHITE has become the prince of down-town hatters, and prides himself on keeping the largest variety in the City. If a man cannot suit himself there he may as well conclude to go bareheaded.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Day-st., New-York.

The Torrid Heat
Has come at last, and
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway,
Offers One Hundred original Styles of
Summer Ventilating Hats
To meet the emergency.
GENIN'S Hat Store, No. 507 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—New-York Times.
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Tit for Tat.—We have long played second fiddle to Paris in our fashions, but now Paris is copying WHITE'S new styles of gentlemen's and Boys' Caps, so says *Le Follet*, the leading foreign gazette of the modes. WHITE is working wonders in this department at his new establishment, No. 216 Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 223 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars; also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboards and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. (Formerly No. 193 Pearl-st.)

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

Rupture Cured.—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-brace, instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Tolman's Patent Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Mattress Combined.—All the comforts of feather beds without their disadvantages. Also, $4 for a spring-bed which can be put in your carpet-bag; cannot be beat for three times the money. Send for circulars. No. 289 Canal-st., first door east of Broadway.

Ladies Splendid Gaiters, with and without heels, from 12s. to $2. Charming Slippers 5s. to 10s. per pair. Boys' Patent Leather Boots, and Misses and Children' Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices. Ladies Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

The Centennial Bandage, or Venzie Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 239 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

F. Y. S.—Ballou's Celebrated French Yoke Shirts—new style. Prepared to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. Also, the largest stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in the City, at BALLOU'S SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

Wood's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 417 Broadway.

Fashionable Summer Hats.
BEAVER, CASSIMERE AND STRAW.
By BEEBE & CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

Perego's Summer Hosiery.—Zephyr Silk Undershirts and Drawers, also Gauze, Merino and Lisle Thread, wholesale or retail, at the usual low prices.
No. 93 Nassau-st. and No. 361 Broadway.

Summer Undergarments in Cotton, Merino, Gauze Merino and Silk, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 300 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Shirts made to order.

When Does the Boat Start?—How many poor sunburnt individuals will ask this question, and no answer save in DINSMORE'S NEW WEEKLY PAPER! Only 5 cents. No. 8 Spruce st., New-York.

Summer Hats.—Every desirable style and quality, unsurpassed by any. A large assortment of elegantly-trimmed Straws for Misses and children. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 261 Canal-st.

Look in at Williams, Stevens & Williams, And see the two great Pictures of NIAGARA, by CHURCH and GIGNOUX, the latter exhibited for the first time.

Sherry's Tooth-powder.
Sold
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For BRESHING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURING, PRESERVING, and IMPROVING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Straw Hats,
From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies, and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This invaluable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

Bull—Bensley.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Ellerman Mott, William Bull to Kate A., eldest daughter of Joseph Bensley, all of this City.

Lemon—Reynolds.—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, by Friends' ceremony, John Moore Lemon, M. D., of Philadelphia, to Virginia, daughter of James S. Reynolds, Esq., of this City.

Woodhubbard.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. W. W. Palmer, D. D., J. Warren Wood to Mary Garrison, daughter of Thos. S. Shepard, Esq., all of this City.

Burrs—Discowalt.—On Thursday, June 16, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D., Townsend W. Burrs, of this City, to Mary Gherardi, daughter of Gabriel F. Discowalt, of the Clove, Staten Island.

Neighbour—Christman.—On Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. S. H. Weston, David Neighbour, Esq., of German Valley, N. J., to Mrs. Elizabeth Christman, of this City.

Clarendon—Halsey.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 15, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Wm. Rockel, of St. Ann's Church, Morrisania, Mr. Chas. H. Clarendon to Miss Emma E. Halsey, all of that City.

Lewis—Minturn.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. Dr. Canfield, Rector of Christ Church, Francois F. Lewis to Elizabeth C., daughter of the late John Minturn, of New-Orleans, La.

Stabler—Field.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 15, Edward H. Stabler, of Baltimore, to Louisa M. Field, daughter of Richard Field, of the former place.

Wilde—Thom.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. John G. Adams, Mr. Charles Wilde to Louise, eldest daughter of Isaac O. Thom, Esq.

Schoonmaker—Gosman.—At Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, June 15, at the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. F. Stead, William S. Schoonmaker, of Flatbush, L. I., to Henrietta F., youngest daughter of William Gosman, Esq., of Newtown, L. I.

Lamson—Hunter.—At Mount Vernon, by the Rev. Mr. Lamson, of New-York, Mr. John S. Lamson, of same City, to Miss Mary H. Hunter, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hunter.

Shaw—Dock.—At Seaside Cottage, Long Branch, on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. J. Wilson, George M. Shaw, of New-York, to Maggie, youngest daughter of Jacob Dock, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Ross—Norris.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, June 15, by the Rev. Dr. Neville, Wm. T. Ross, of New-York City, to Sarah A. Norris, eldest daughter of the late Thos. F. Norris, of the former place.

Barrett—Price.—In Elizabeth City, N. J., on Thursday, June 16, by the Rev. Dr. Murray, Robert T. Barrett, Esq., of Washington City, D. C., to Miss Anna Augusta Price, of the former place.

Bennett—Taylor.—At Washington City, on Tuesday, June 14, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Joshua Morsell, Lieut. Joseph S. Bennett, U. S. Navy, to Miss Maggie Love, daughter of Capt. Algernon Sidney Taylor, of U. S. Marine Corps.

DIED.

Miller.—In this City, on Thursday morning, June 16, Angaretha Miller, eldest daughter of Alfwanus Miller, Esq.

Her friends and those of the family generally are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, June 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Baptist Church, Amity-st., corner of Wooster-st.

Robert.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 15, suddenly, William, son of Henry and Ann Maria Egbert, aged 17 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 4 Hamersley-place.

Gardner.—In this City, on Thursday, June 16, of consumption, Elizabeth, wife of John B. Gardner, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) June 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 7 Troy-st.

Tooker.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 15, Daniel A., youngest child of Joseph H. and Winnie Tooker, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 24 Norfolk-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Johnson.—In this City, Susan Johnson, colored, a good and faithful servant with the family of E. R. L'Amoureux, aged 53 years.

Funeral services at the Church Shiloh, Presbyterian, corner of Prince and Marion sts., at 1 P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Waters.—On Tuesday, June 14, Ida, and on Wednesday, June 15, Martha, daughters of Abel M. and Martha Waters.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Messiah, Halsey-st., Newark, N. J.

Rathbone.—At Greenbank, Liverpool, on May 27, in her 36th year, Lucretia Wainwright, wife of William Rathbone, Jr., and daughter of the late Samuel Stillman Gair.

Obituary Notice.—Miss Anagatha Miller, (daughter of Judge Miller,) who died yesterday morning, (June 16,) was one of those rare characters which seem to be sent upon earth to cast a brightness upon all around her, and to stimulate those who have known and heard of her to the same ever-useful and untiring labors in which she from early life has been employed. Refined, by sickness, to an invalid's couch, her room has ever been the most cheerful and interesting. Highly gifted and educated, she has employed the talents which her Maker has committed to her in his cause, and now that she has been called, she goes cheerful and ready to meet Him with whom her spirit seems ever to have held so close a communion, and from whom she has derived such peace and comfort, that we are almost led to exclaim, in the words of John, "Now Jesus loved Martha."

Peculiarly gifted, she seems to have had the faculty of engaging the attention and love of young and old, rich and poor. To the young, she was always lively and cheerful, entering into their feelings and amusements with kind and youthful zest, leading them, by tenderness and love, to look to Bunyan whose name she had derived so much joy. The old found her unmurmuring and full of peace, the simplicity and brightness of her character pointing to Him from whom it was derived, and gently admonishing and leading them Heavenward. The cultivated found in her a person capable of sympathising, and enjoying to the utmost cultivation and refinement; highly educated, in conversation she always instructive and interesting. To the poor and needy, her sympathies were keenly alive; they found in her an adviser capable and willing to enter into their troubles and cares, and always ready to lend a helping hand and encouraging word; here was not an outward show, but a deep and Christian interest in the welfare of her fellow creatures. Many of this class will hear of her death with truly sympathising and feeling hearts. She leaves behind her an abode and circle of friends, which, while they mourn and lament her loss, cannot regret that in perfect peace her spirit departed to meet its Saviour. "For so he giveth his beloved sleep."

SOMETHING NEW.
HOT
WATER
FURNACES,
FOR $250!!!
Apply to the
NEW-YORK HOT WATER
FURNACE COMPANY,
No. 70 Liberty-st.

TO THE LADIES.
The simplest things are always best,
And so it is in food;
The pastry used is very bad,
But ICE-CREAM's ever good.
In four minutes now 'tis had,
By TORREY's patent plans,
And in Platt-street, number nine,
Are, too, self-sealing cans.
Then, charming ones! your rosy cheeks
With pastry no more pale,
But get the FREEZERS, now so cheap;
They're everywhere for sale.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.
The ladies of the Elm-place Congregational Church will give a Strawberry Festival at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton-av., corner of Hoyt-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 16. Addresses by the Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett and others. Tickets 50 cents. The proceeds to be devoted to the Tabernacle building fund. Tickets can be had of A. G. GASTON, No. 248 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the door of the Tabernacle on Thursday evening.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE WILLET-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of the Willet-st. M. E. Church will hold a Strawberry and Musical Festival on FRIDAY EVENING, June 17. The Revs. Wm. McAllister and P. S. Ha will deliver addresses on the occasion. The singing will be by the Warbnolocchas Glee Club, and others. Tickets of admission 50 cents. Exercises to commence at 7½ P. M. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday-Schools connected with the Church.

TO THE TRADE.
We have just moved in time to have room enough for our customers to get the NEW-YORK WEEKLY, which will be ready early on SATURDAY MORNING, and will contain the opening chapter, "which has come at last," of
THE MUTE SPY;
Or,
THE MASSACRE OF BLOODY BROOK.
BY HARRY HAZEL.
Every mail is bringing letters to increase the orders for the above, and all our customers who wish to get their full supply should post-mark at our establishment on SATURDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. First come, first served.
HENRY DEXTER & CO., No. 112 Nassau-st.

FECK & COLEMAN,
No. 140 Nassau-st., opposite Times Building,
CLOTHIERS.
New Goods at lowest cash prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the best manner.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.
Our customers will roll in at No. 19 Beekman-st., early on SATURDAY MORNING, for the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
which will contain the opening chapters of HARRY HAZEL'S great Indian Romance,
THE MUTE SPY;
Or,
THE MASSACRE OF BLOODY BROOK.
Our customers will roll in their orders for their extra supply to-day, to enable us to be able to get as many as will be required. YATES & BAKER,
No. 19 Beekman-st.

SKIRTS AT MRS. FOSTER'S, NO. 439 Broadway; 250 dozen ladies', misses' and children's skirts to select from. The largest assortment in the City, from 25 cents for children's; 50, to $4 each ladies' skirts. Skirts made to order.

A SECOND SERMONETTE.
CHIEF OF THE WAMPANOAGS.
"Oh, why should the whitemen labor my path
Like a hound on the tiger's track?
Does the

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SOME LOTS OF LAND, BETWEEN [illegible] Two of them on the Northern side of [illegible] Also, the [illegible] Lots of land in the underground, between [illegible] Lexington-ave., on the south of 45th-st. [illegible] F. B. HILLOU, No. 6 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY in or near the City of New-York, several elegant farms in the most flourishing towns in the State of Iowa; also, farming lands in Iowa and Wisconsin, and on the Connecticut river. For particulars, inquire of [illegible] DUKE, at the office of A. W. Thompson & Co., from 1 to 5 P. M., at No. 321 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTY-[illegible] feet west of 6th-av., in the row of brown stone fronts on the west side of Washington Market. Apply to [illegible] Jr., or to JOHN C. KIDDER, No. 48 Wall-st., or at No. 45 Wall-st.

FOR MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, & FOUNDERS.—For sale or to lease, a valuable [illegible] and buildings, formerly manufacturing [illegible] Apply to HENRY COTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE [illegible] No. 34 West 45th-st., house, stable, [illegible] Apply to E. C. KIDDER, No. 20 Pearl-st., or to JOHN C. KIDDER, No. 48 Wall-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE [illegible] Apply to E. THOMPSON, No. 218 Water-st.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Some lots adjoining [illegible] Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 47 [illegible]-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT [illegible] well situated for improvement, offers [illegible] for builders with moderate means. [illegible] Apply to E. MARTIN [illegible]

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICE [illegible] of ground, containing about 3½ acres. [illegible] CHAS. T. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW, FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY, [illegible] corner of 12th-st.; finished, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET [illegible] 4½ feet on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 28th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 23 West 26th-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD [illegible] Times Office.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 536 Broadway. The lot is 50x175 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a gateway on Mercer-st. It has been used for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Clothing Manufactory. Possession can be had immediately. Inquire of D. TAYLOR, No. 536 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VERY DESIRABLE [illegible] boarding-house No. 43 Clinton, corner of University-place, next to the location in the City; the house is [illegible] and has thirty-four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with [illegible] walls, &c. Mechanics being at work in the house, it may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 [illegible]-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 28, WITH [illegible] and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshop in the rear building, 50 feet by 40, 12 windows in [illegible]; also No. 204 William-st.; the 4th and 5th floors of [illegible] 100 feet by 28. Light and ventilation perfect. Inquire of M. J. GILBOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER [illegible] of Wavers and Greenwich-sts., [illegible] purposes, having between gas on [illegible] and Greenwich to the fourth; well lighted [illegible] Will be let for one business only. Apply [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—[illegible] English basement house [illegible] will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. [illegible] the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE [illegible] house, No. 210½ East 30th-st. The house was built for the accommodation of a small family, and contains gas fixtures, Croton water, range, and stationary wash tubs. Rent, $300. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 120 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO RENT—WILLIAMSBURGH—THE FINE FOUR-story brick house and store, No. 121 4th-st. The house is in perfect order, with all the modern improvements—water, gas &c. Will be rented very low to a good tenant, either together or separate. Apply to E. WOOD, [illegible] No. 21, No. 371 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 48 Clinton-place, between 8th-av. and University-place. The house is well adapted for the [illegible] Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 120 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English basement house, No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting sixty feet, marble-square, and combining the [illegible] Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 120 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND [illegible] No. 41 Harrison-st. Possession can be given [illegible] Apply to WHITE & EVANS, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and [illegible]

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. House has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order and repair. Rent, $1,500. Apply to JOHN C. KIDDER, No. 200 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-FLOOR AND BASEMENT of the new building, in 7th-st., opposite the Cooper Institute; 16 feet opens; super floor is the headquarters of the National Guard. Apply at No. 16 7th-st.

JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on the west side, between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 200 West 18th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—The desirable cottage, Nos. 108 and 110 Ryerson-st; gas and fixtures, ten-room, dumb waiters; rent low to good party; is entire and may be had now. Also, several other houses. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house, No. 146 East 13th-st; near the 3d-av., containing every convenience. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 120 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—SPACIOUS ROOMS AND SPLENDID [illegible] suitable for [illegible]

[illegible]

TO LET—THE LARGE HOUSE, NO. 162 EAST [illegible] modern conveniences. Apply to THOMAS MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 120 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A THREE-story and basement brick house in good repair, and delightfully situated, Washington Park, South Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. COLT, No. 40 Park-row.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF NO. 179 BROADWAY, suitable for a confectionery, desirable for a trunk or shoe store. Inquire in the store.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. [illegible] Washington-av.; 12 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose, and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offers to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY, BROOKLYN, OR Williamsburgh Property—A farm of 400 acres, on Long Island, in the most healthy locality; 160 acres under cultivation, the balance fine large timber, locust, white oak, &c. The stock, crops, and everything will be sold with the farm. The house is large and in good order; barns, carriage-house and all other outbuildings necessary for a farm of this size, in perfect repair; finest fruit of every description. The balance above the price of the property exchanged, may remain on mortgage, if not from incumbrance. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm, containing 200 acres of good land, with fine dwelling-house, barns, out-buildings; all in crops, such as wheat, rye, corn and potatoes; two fine apple and peach orchards, with all other kinds of fruit; crops go with the farm. Also, a fine, small farm, containing 31 acres, all in crops; good house and barn, with all kinds of fruit, 35 miles from New-York by the steamboat or railroad. For further particulars, inquire at No. 611 Washington-st., of CHARLES MALCOLM.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM IN THE VICINITY of New-York, in exchange for unincumbered lots Brooklyn; a place well stocked with fruit preferred, or at all events the soil must be adapted to the cultivation of grapes and other fruits. Address L., care of W. B. SMITH, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—111 ACRES OF CHOICE [illegible] land, three miles southwest of the village of New-Haven. Improvements of the best order. Also stock and farming implements. Inquire of GEORGE CLARK, [illegible]

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Monroe County, 8 miles by plank, and 4 from Middlesex; 2 miles from a flourishing village; well watered and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A ROOM ABOUT 20x30, WITH TWO-horse power. Address POWER, Box No. 136 Times Office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE [illegible] Fulton-st. to 329 Pearl-st. R. G. MORRIS [illegible] ROBERT L. PARSONS.

IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE, make a present of Rowe's or Gillin's Patent Ice Pitchers. It will more save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refreshment. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by J. STEVENS, No. 305 Pearl-st., and No. 34 Ellery-st., Boston.

FIRE GUARD—FROM THE SOUTHOLD WORKS, in quantities to suit purchasers. Price $25 per ton of 2,000 lbs. For sale by J. LONGETT, No. 31 Old-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property, a country seat on the high ridge of Hoboken. It is in excellent order; 20 acres in woodland lawn; flower and kitchen gardens.

The house contains 18 rooms, including laundry, bath-room, &c., with hot and cold water.

Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Croton supply of the best improvements; the outhouses, 10 in number, are large, and in excellent order.

Good boating and bathing; the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st., or to GEO. PEARCE & CO., No. 52 Park-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FURNISHED COUNTRY residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers-st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a boarding-house, or private residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 18 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage-house, with room for machines. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of W. B. BABCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to W. S. DUKE, No. 34 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites, on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen, and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,

No. 321 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 12 rooms, built in the style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av., well located for business. Also, A CENTRAL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner, going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer, if required immediately.

Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, FURnished, to a private family only, without small children, a new house, with the grounds, including a nice vegetable garden ready planted. The place borders on Long Island Sound, has a clean rocky shore, no marsh or mosquitoes, and distant only one hour by the New-Haven Railroad. The house stands seventy-five feet above the water, from which there is an uninterrupted view as far as the eye can reach. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-Office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Contains 7 acres of land, within ten minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. House large and commodious, containing 7 rooms, 3 large parlors, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, &c., with modern improvements, stables, carriage-house and out buildings, ample and complete, garden large and well stocked with choice fruit; 3 wells of excellent water on the premises. For further particulars, apply at Messrs. LACHAISE, FARCHE & CO., No. 23 Warren-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Fishkill, Dutchess County, with 20 acres of land; house lighted with gas and warmed with a furnace; grounds fitted with fine shade and ornamental trees, and abounds with choice fruit of every kind. To one in want of a pleasant, healthy and convenient location, this offers every inducement, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Possession can be given at any time. For particulars apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, 27 Water-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED COTTAGES, AT that most desirable and healthy watering place, Far Rockaway, at from $450 to $700. The facility of access, combined with its salubrious atmosphere, makes it the most desirable resort for the Summer. Also to rent, unfurnished, on the Hudson River, beautifully located on the bank of the River, about 100 miles from the City; will be let for one or more years, with or without the farm adjoining. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND 20 acres of land at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, elegantly finished with conservatory and modern improvements, on an elevated site, with a handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, forest trees and evergreens. Also a large garden, fish-ponds, carriage-house, stables, and a choice variety of fruit-trees and shrubbery. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNTIL the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and slightly location; 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair, ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by OALDWELL & JAMES, No. 99 Broadway.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, FOR THE SUMmer season, a farm-house, newly built, containing nine rooms partially furnished, for $30 per month; about 30 minutes' walk from Port Richmond boat-landing; can have plenty of milk, poultry and fruit. The owner intends visiting England. Apply to N. KELLY, No. 20 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT IN RYE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE UP TOWN.—It contains 16 acres of land, good house, barn and carriage-house, with large quantity of grafted fruit. A beautiful location; very near the Sound; five minutes' ride from two depôts, 26 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Address C. S. A., Box No. 173 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises, Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN, No. 60 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. R. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTTAGE (with 8 rooms and stables, &c., to let from July 15 to Sept. 1, within 20 miles of New-York; approach by railroad and steamboat. Servants to remain if desired. Rent $100. Apply to J. M., Box 2,006 City Post-office.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, A NICE COTtage, handsomely located, convenient to the depôt, with good barn, garden, shrubbery, &c. Neighborhood first-class—fine mountain and river scenery. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of J. OWEN, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

STRATFORD, CONN.—ONE AND A QUARTER acres, with new house, situated five minutes' walk from the Depôt, will be sold very low if applied for soon. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

[illegible] never a gentleman of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1856.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

ASTORS RUN, KY., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would feel tardily be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After trying every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert it you wish, if no, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c. REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 50 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York. (In the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment.) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. FIRSSON, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 128 Broadway, corner of John-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. S. NOMES, Notary Public, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. GARMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Garman, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is unusually well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has ample grounds, and the estate is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address O. P. G., Box No. 191 Times Office.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands first among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the gayety of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.

HAYDEN & McMICHAEL.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout—hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains. B. WILLIAMS, *Proprietor*.

ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—THE PAVILION HOTEL is now open for the season; a daily express will leave No. 719 Broadway at 9 A. M., and No. 117 John-st. at 10 A. M. to take baggage to the "Pavilion" from any part of the City. The "express" will leave Boyd's Express, No. 42 William-st., at 3 P. M., with letters and light parcels for the guests of the "Pavilion." The Pavilion stages now meet the cars at Jamaica, leaving South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.

FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. R. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

LAKE MOHEGAN HOUSE—HAVING BEEN enlarged and refurnished, is now open for Summer boarders; situated 4 miles east of Peekskill village, Westchester County; accessible by all trains on the Hudson River Railroad; carriages to the house at the depôt on the arrival of every train. REFERENCES—Tiffany & Co., 271 Broadway; Wm. Wright, No. 44 Exchange-place; H. B. Cowles, No. 14 Beekman-st.; F. Gassner, Appleton's Building, room No. 46. Address

A. W. PALMER, Peekskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SELECT BOARDERS can be accommodated at a large brick farm-house in Connecticut; very healthy location; good hunting and fishing near by; ice, fruit, vegetables dairy, &c., in abundance. For particulars, call THIS DAY on the proprietor, at the office of DAY & YOUNG, No. 195 Broadway, from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M. Reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMILIES can be accommodated with board during the season in a commodious house and small family at Newcastle, Westchester County, near Kirby's Lake, 3¼ miles from the station, and 2 hours' ride on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to GILBERT TOMPKINS, on the premises. Reference A. Romsen Thompson, 20 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated at a house situated on the bank of a river, about nine miles south of Long Branch, N. J.; terms moderate. For particulars, apply at No. 13 Leroy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF SIX OR seven persons can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a private family, living within two miles of Newburgh, Orange County. For particulars inquire at No. 124 9th-av., corner 19th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and his wife, in the vicinity of North Orange, N. J., at a farm-house where there are shade trees; a parlor and bed room, with private table, required. Address H. R. A. Brooklyn Post Office, stating terms.

COUNTRY BOARD AT YONKERS.—TWO large rooms on the second floor to let, with board; the location cannot be surpassed; fine view and good shade; near to depôt and steamboat. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av., or Post-office, Yonkers.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This delightful private Summer residence is now open for the season. Parties desirous of engaging rooms will please call and examine the premises. Access almost every hour in the day by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from pier No. 2 North River. JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

STERLING HOUSE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Sterling House has a number of fine large rooms set apart for Summer boarders. Families wishing board can be suited with rooms and prices.

M. H. WILSON, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED—AT JAMAICA, L. I., BY A gentleman and his wife, for the Summer months, not far distant from the Long Island Railroad depôt. Address H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, can be obtained on Main-st., near the depôt. Address "BOARD," Box 4069, when full particulars will be given.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD in a private family, at Saratoga Springs. Only five or six will be taken. may be obtained by applying immediately of E. A. VAUGHN, No. 242 Bowery, New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED, WITH GOOD accommodations for carriages and horses, in the pleasant village of Fishkill. For terms, address M. L., Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND back room, with bedrooms attached, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house large and first class; gas, Croton water and bath; pleasant neighborhood and easy of access by car or stage. Reference required. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—GENTEEL BOARD FOR TWO GENtlemen can be had in a private family where there are no children, and where every comfort will be afforded to persons desirous of boarding with a highly respectable family, in a healthy location in 5th-st., near the 5th av. Cars go within a block of the house. Address E. D, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN be accommodated with board in a private American family; also, two single gentlemen and one or two young ladies. Bath and gas in the house. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 47 West 16th-st. The house is pleasant, and convenient to 6th and 7th av. cars and stages. Dinner at 6.

BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE PRIVATE family having a suite of rooms on second floor, in a genteel house, pleasantly situated, and about eight minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board. Breakfast to suit, and dinner at 6 or 6½ o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 193 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF MUSIC, piano and vocal, wishes to make an arrangement with a private family, who would appreciate the advantages of a teacher and good musician at home, in exchange, or partly in exchange, for a pleasant room and board, in New-York or Brooklyn. Boarding-house keepers please not to answer. Address A. A., Box No. 338 Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.—A strictly private family in West 21st-st., convenient to Broadway, will let, together or separately, a large furnished room on the second floor. Also, a large and a small room, connecting, on the floor above. House is modern and has gas and hot and cold water throughout. Address W. L., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small family, living in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, one block from Fulton and Lafayette avs., would take a young man from 16 to 20 years of age, of good habits and character, to board; principal object, companion for a son. Terms moderate. Address Box No. 2,066 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, IN third story of a first-class house, in West 14th-st., to rent to a gentleman and wife, with partial board for gentleman, or would let it to a single gentleman, without board. Address CARLTON, Box No. 2,287 Post-office.

BOARDING—ONE LARGE AND TWO SMALL rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 49 West 21st-st., corner of Broadway; house has every modern convenience, and is in perfect order. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

TO LET—WITH SELECT BOARD, TWO VERY spacious parlors, with airy bedrooms attached, and with all the most modern comforts and conveniences, to two gentlemen and wives, (without children,) or to four single gentlemen; house No. 23 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or for full particulars inquire of D. F. RUSSELL, No. 261 Broadway.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 98 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A PLEASANT BACK PARLOR, ALSO a room over it, to a gentleman and his wife, or a few single gentlemen; the rooms have sashes, with hot and cold water in them, also gas and bath. Apply or address No. 113 East 29th-st.

TWO VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, can be had at No. 161 East 13th-st., one door west of 3d-av. The house is brown-stone, and contains all the modern improvements, and is located in one of the most pleasant and airy neighborhoods.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 35, 37 AND 39 EAST Broadway, for families or single men. R. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A FURnished room with board, 15 wanted by a gentleman in pure pleasant location near Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, O., Box No. 126 Times Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NEAR Fulton Ferry—A few single gentlemen may find accommodations, with partial board, at No. 98 Willow-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 108 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the season of months.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, TO gentlemen only, in a small, private family, at No. 102 Greene-st., (70 doors from Houston,) and only two blocks from Broadway.

TO LET—AT NO. 61 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST., between 4th and Lexington-ave; a suite of desirable rooms on the second or third floors, to let, with board; dinner at 6.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE the Mercantile Library, and near Broadway; several very desirable rooms, with or without board.

MUSICAL.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 145 Times Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or full plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-board and every other part of the instrument from the strain. It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled, for years.

It has concave sounding-boards above and below, thus the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sonorous quality of power and sympathetic tone never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and amateurs. Call and hear it.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSPRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, J. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. FIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SALA, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS,

Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,

Nos. 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of First-st., have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their

NEW SCALE,

which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THEY ARE EVERYWHERE and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

J. M. PELTON,

Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,

First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Piano for sale is known as among the very best."—*Evening Post.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $300. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. G. HERBERT, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BARMORE'S celebrated gold medal premium pianos, pronounced unrivalled by the best judges, and warranted in all respects, at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 348 Bleecker-st. Will be sold at great bargains. Splend

FINANCIAL.

SORE MUNDEN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 1 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES FOR MERCANTILE
PURPOSES, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF CREDIT
Bills of Exchange on Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Constantinople, Alexandria, Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or no date, for sale in sums to suit.

A. BELLEMIDE, No. 78 BEAVER-STREET, Agent for the Company of the State of California, offers the most favorable terms.

MARIONE, ET AL., VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 2d day of April, 1859, we will expose to sale, on Friday, the 24th day of June, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following described property, to wit, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from the Township of Wyoming, in the County of Luzerne, Pennsylvania, to the Southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depots, depot grounds, and real estate, belonging to said road, and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. RANTRICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N.B.—It appears, from the report of the Engineer, that the main stem of said railroad extends a distance of 88 miles, of the whole, that 20 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and that the bridges necessary thereon, complete, and the superstructure on the bridges in part, but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is for the most part ballasted, but the planks upon that part of said road have not been spiked, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining 68 miles, that about 20 miles daily have been graded, and that the whole number of miles of road, that the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth, and gravel, and the ballast in several places displaced.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lease, Railroads, Franchises and Premises will be offered for sale, upon the terms and conditions which shall be announced at the time of sale, and will be sold subject to the ratification of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Rantrick, Edward C. Knight, Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall bid for the said Lease, Railroads, Franchises, shall bid for the same, or any part thereof, or cause others of the said premises to be sold, that the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, exclusive of $1 for each Bond, $1 for each Coupon, $1 for each Receiving and Delivering to the said Andrew M. Rantrick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receiving upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said payment money, the said Bonds and Coupons so received, to be respectively credited to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid, after payment of expenses and costs, for which share or dividend the said delivery may be made, shall be receipt upon the said Bonds or Coupons, and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid, shall be paid by the said purchaser, in cash, within twenty days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said purchaser shall fail to pay the said purchase money, and the Bonds and Coupons so from the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Rantrick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as aforesaid, the said Andrew M. Rantrick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, shall execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter, to the next highest bidder for the same, a deed or deeds for the creating and conveying unto him or them in fee, and free from the lien of the said mortgage, all the track have been laid, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the rule of Assembly of this Commonwealth, and to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and the said Northwestern Railroad Company shall then and there, at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of (40,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. BENNERSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 438 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 219, Laws of 1859, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000, which sum will be advanced on certificates of stock duly issued, to be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal thereof on the 1st day of July, 1870. It is to be the duty of the Comptroller, in contracting for the loan, to see that the cash is received in gold and silver, or in such other funds as may be required by the Comptroller, and the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the General Fund Debt, and included in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 15th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of stock issued will be signed by the Comptroller, Treasurer, and countersigned by the State Auditor, in the City of Albany, and will be issued in such sums as may be required by the purchaser, in exchange for such sums received on the loan. Bids for the above loan will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 31, 1859.

E. R. CHURCH, Comptroller.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1859.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION held this 15th instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS A. PALMER, JOHN S. ROBERTS,
JOHN BOGERT, GEORGE G. PECKER,
JOHN E. HARRIS, FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
BELMUS H. WELLS, CHAS. BURKHALTER,
LAUREN BRADISH, JOSEPH RUDD,
PETER COOPER, JOHN T. GARDNER,
GEORGE W. FLATT, WILLIAM A. HALL,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, JAMES IRWIN.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

[illegible]

[illegible] Bank, will obtain information respecting the same, and can sign documents similar to those required in Europe, upon application to Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Bank, or to JOSEPH H. RAYMOND, President of the Union Bank, Albany, Ohio.

Albany and Schenectady Railroad Stockholders.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the debt of the Company falling due on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by my office office of Lewis, Hamilton & Co., No. 2 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
Treasurer of Illinois.

June 3, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Capital Stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, at the Treasurer's office of the Company, No. 143 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 6, 1859. A. H. PARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited on the last Saturday of the month, from the day on which the deposit is made.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—June 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day declared the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

$800,000 OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Certificates are offered for sale, on a collateral for a loan.

These Certificates are issued to Mail Contractors, and offer to the capitalist a security equal to the U. S. Treasury Notes, with a higher rate of interest. They are issued in sums of $10,000 each, and are negotiable by delivery. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 20 Pine Street, and 2 Park Place, New-York, June 14, 1859.—At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. was declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secy.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. SLAMMER, Secretary.

New-York, Monday, June 13, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable July 21 ensuing.

THOMAS FARMER, Sec.

A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS ON EACH share of the Capital Stock of the Mount Hope Gold Mining Company, will be payable on the last instant, at No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York.

D. E. NEVINS, Treasurer.

$50,000.—TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on first class City and Suburban Real Estate. Apply at 48 Wall-st., Room No. 8, or Office Box No. 3,833 Post-Office.

BILLS $1 DEVAINS ON UNION BANK, Boston, and Penn Bank, Philadelphia, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

Offices of the Trustees of Certificates and Scrip Issued in lieu of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. (Baltimore Division.)

New-York, May 16, 1859.

Sir: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 11, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the third article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Scrip and Obligations agreed to be placed in the Trust, in exchange with the parties entitled to receive the same.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and certificates of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First Second and Consolidated Bonds; delivered to the Second Bondholders Consolidated Bonds for each Second Mortgage bonds so are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such securities as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the surrender of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent. of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional One thousand of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available by all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 55 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT STOCK WANTED.—Various Gas-Light Stocks of Cities for sale. JOHN E. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit, applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 52 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

E. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRICK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 Nassau-st.
The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, J. D. SEERS,
WILLIAM KENT, HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH, PETER C. SYMES,
PETER COOPER, ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP, F. S. KINNEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.

FURNITURE.

CHAS. A. HAZLETON'S,
(Late SCHLWELL & HAZLETON,)
At the old stand, No. 681 Broadway,
would invite the attention of
FURNITURE BUYERS,
to his Stock of
PARLOR, DINING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,
of the latest styles and best manufacture,
NOW OFFERING AT PRICES LOWER
THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Also—PATENT SPRING BEDS,
PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruits and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 388 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1842.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.—No. 324 Broadway, five doors above Lenox Kennedy's Theatre. Elegant suites painted in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and frescos, at prices from $65 and upwards. Houses in City or country can be not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mattresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, engraved and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by F. WEBER & CO., 303 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Furniture cheap on account. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 187 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 132 8th-av., between 8th and 16th sts.

CHINESE RATTAN CHAIRS—SUITABLE for country residences, for sale by H. OGDEN, Jr., No. 71 Broad-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the General Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the General Park, [illegible] mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, [illegible] at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as the counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above [illegible] lands, tenements, and premises, and for the assessment of the benefit and advantage to be conferred by the said improvement upon the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in the said lands, tenements, and premises, and for the assessment of the damages to be sustained by the said owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in the said lands, tenements, and premises, as the nature and extent of the said improvement shall require, and for such other and further relief in the premises as may be [illegible] Able counsel, and for the taking of the testimony of witnesses, and the production of books, papers, and accreditations, and premises, as the nature and [illegible] monthly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, do hereby [illegible] Board of Commissioners of the General Park [illegible] deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements fronting the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTED, Counsel to the Corporation.
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN M. SCOTT, Plaintiff, against WASHINGTON L. GILEOY and MARY, his wife, Defendants. To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, on the 7th day of May instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 32 Wall-st. in the City, County and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 10, 1859.

WILLIAM M. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
m13-law6w[F] No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Gamaejer, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 16 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.

PAUL GASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
jo3-law6w[F]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, No. 67 Nassau-st., No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6w[F] Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1859.

JOHN FINLEY, } Executors.
mh9-law6m[F] WILLIAM COLLINS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MAPERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Gallup, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next. Dated, New-York, May 19, 1859.

my21-law6w[F] MICHAEL TEHADY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 5, 1859.

JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.
ap6-law6w[F]

SHIPPING.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND
PACIFIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES!

Our next Express will be dispatched on MONDAY next, June 20, 1859, by the U. S. Mail Steamship Company's Steamer

STAR OF THE WEST,

at the following greatly reduced rates:

NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Fast Freight at Twenty Cents per pound.
Slow Freight at Thirteen Cents per pound,

provided it weighs 16 pounds to the cubic foot. Lighter freight in the same proportion.

All freight must be securely packed, and water-proof.

Statements of contents and value of every package must be furnished, to facilitate the clearance at Customs.

Small parcels only received on the day of sailing.

Collections made in all parts of California, Oregon, &c.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit.

Coupons of California State Bonds, due July 1, purchased or received for collection on favorable terms.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 2 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, SLADE & CO., No. 16 King William-st., London.

Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms; and all purchases made there can be forwarded through us, to any parts of the Union.

E. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOOD, Commander,

will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $80 and $90.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. H. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22,
The magnificent first-class Clipper Ship,
GOLDEN FLEECE, Marson, Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, East River.

This celebrated vessel has made three passages to San Francisco, in 120, 114, and 122 days respectively, always delivering her cargo in good order. She insures A No. 1. In splendid condition for the voyage, and will have prompt dispatch as above. For balance of freight, apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved Merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, JUNE 18,
ANGLO-SAXON,
CAVARLY, Commander,

is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14 East River. This favorite ship is well known to the trade; she is of small capacity, carrying but 1,400 tons, and is in every respect in fine condition for the voyage. She is already engaged, and those who desire to ship their goods down their freight without delay, as her dispatch as above is certain.

SHE INSURES AT LOWEST RATES.

For balance of freight, apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO SIX CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper-ship
ARRY,
Wilson, Master,

is now loading at Pier No. 9 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ARRY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 320 miles in any day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and fitted in the best manner.

For balance of freight, apply to

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st., corner William.

Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. WIARDA, Commander,

will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers for

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,

at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to

DELPOEK, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 94 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....65
Steerage Passage.....all in Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

F. COWARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—[illegible] Liverpool, by their favorite fine [illegible] mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, [illegible] at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as the counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above [illegible] lands, tenements, and premises, and for the assessment of the benefit and advantage to be conferred by the said improvement upon the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in the said lands, tenements, and premises, and for the assessment of the damages to be sustained by the said owners, lessees, parties and persons interested in the said lands, tenements, and premises, as the nature and extent of the said improvement shall require, and for such other and further relief in the premises as may be [illegible] able counsel, and for the taking of the testimony of witnesses, and the production of books, papers, and accreditations, and premises, as the nature and [illegible] monthly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, do hereby [illegible] Board of Commissioners of the General Park [illegible] deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements fronting the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1857. Dated May 12, 1859.

RICHARD BUSTED, Counsel to the Corporation.
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN M. SCOTT, Plaintiff, against WASHINGTON L. GILEOY and MARY, his wife, Defendants. To the Defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in said City, on the 7th day of May instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 32 Wall-st. in the City, County and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 10, 1859.

WILLIAM M. SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney,
m13-law6w[F] No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry Gamaejer, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., No. 16 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next. Dated New-York, the 2d day of June, 1859.

PAUL GASAMAJOR,
H. H. SEWALL,
Administrators.
jo3-law6w[F]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LICHTENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of her attorney, No. 67 Nassau-st., No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1859.

CAROLINE LICHTENBERG, Executrix, &c., of
ap1-law6w[F] Jacob Lichtenberg, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. COLLINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of WILLIAM COLLINS, No. 41 Wooster-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1859.

JOHN FINLEY, } Executors.
mh9-law6m[F] WILLIAM COLLINS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER MAPERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Reuben H. Gallup, No. 119 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next. Dated, New-York, May 19, 1859.

my21-law6w[F] MICHAEL TEHADY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL HUGHES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 5, 1859.

JOHN HUGHES, Administrator.
ap6-law6w[F]

SHIPPING.

NEW LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
To Sail every 10 Days from each Port.

STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY.

This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above port WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st.

For freight or passage, apply to

HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 52 South-st.

Freight received on the 17th inst.

This steamship will sail from Havana direct for New-York on June 10.

No freight received after 12 o'clock of the day previous to sailing. Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have pass-ports from the Spanish Consul.

Agent in Havana, J. M. ZANGRONIZ.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave Stations, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:15 P. M.—White Plains.
6:30 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
9:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

Returning, will leave

5:40 A. M.—From White Plains.
8:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
9:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
9:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
2:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
3:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
4:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

N'YK HUNTER'S POINT DEPART AS		GRAVE FLUSHING DEPART AS	
	7:15 A. M.		6:30 A. M.
	9:15 A. M.		7:45 A. M.
	3:30 P. M.		10 A. M.
	4 P. M.		2:30 P. M.
	6 P. M.		4:45 P. M.
	7:45 P. M.		6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer Meteor, Capt. R. N. Gage, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A.M., 2:45, 4:45 and 6:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery.....10
Fare from New-York to Winfield.....12
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing.....20
Fare from New-York to Flushing.....25

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail train, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont. Passenger, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Niagara Falls with the Great Western Railroad; at Suspension Bridge with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad; at Syracuse, at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:30

[illegible] Church and Slavery—[illegible] of Bishop James.

At North East, a Methodist Conference sitting in Lawrence County, Tenn., fell into trouble through the [illegible] of a gray of fire-eaters, who took it upon himself to call a public meeting, denounce the [illegible] and send a deputation to forbid the assembling of the Conference. At the time of the occurrence, we published an account of the case, as given on high [illegible]. The Charleston Mercury and Journal of the same date has a detailed statement of the affair, written by Bishop James, who presided at the Conference, and account divulges some curious facts.

After some preliminary conversation, coupled with [illegible] against the contemplated suspension of the Church, the Bishop says:

"Soon after I reached my lodgings I heard hurrying [illegible] and informed me that a public meeting had been called, and very numerous speakers had been [illegible] from the court of the Conference [illegible] and very numerous strangers had been greeted, and [illegible] the next day to drive us off, [illegible] to be careful not to give any [illegible] and peacefully await the hour, [illegible] responsibilities. Appreciating [illegible] Conference, I felt [illegible] anxiety, that was to do right, to [illegible] my obligations to all parties and interests [illegible]

[illegible] o'clock I commenced the more public service. [illegible] was not full, though for the place the assemblage was good in point of numbers; in my opinion [illegible] as it would have been, but for the apprehension of disturbance and perhaps violence. While [illegible] the Scripture lesson, I inadvertently lifted my eye in the direction of a window not near the most [illegible] the Church. They were mounted on horseback, [illegible] from the momentary side glance I did or thought I saw, [illegible] from three to five.

[illegible] Church, they planted themselves [illegible] the Church. At the close of the singing I commenced giving out my text. At the same time [illegible] "gentleman," as he styled himself, standing [illegible] way up the aisle, said, 'Do I address the Bishop?' I made no reply, but continued giving out my text. He repeated, 'Do I address the Bishop?' I then replied: 'I am a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.' He then said, 'I have an unpleasant duty to perform, and I presume it will be equally unpleasant to you.' He then demanded the meeting at [illegible] the premises day; when, looking round upon the congregation, and pointing one to them, he said, 'This large and respectable Committee was appointed to wait upon you and the Conference, and make known to you the general feeling of the community.' He then called upon one of his company to read to us the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

Among these resolutions were the following:

"Whereas the Methodist Church having separated into different bodies, and having become organized out of a Northern and Southern Church in our midst, and the Church being [illegible] to hide the embarrassments of a Northern political faction, known as Abolitionists, is dangerous to our interests, and cught not, therefore, to be tolerated by the people of this county.

"Resolved, That a suitable committee be appointed to wait on the Methodist Conference now in Conference assembled on Harpe Creek, in this county, and request the discontinuance of the further prosecution of said Conference, as its existence will be well calculated to endanger the peace of this community.

"Resolved, That our motto is: Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

"Resolved, That if a compromise cannot be effected, you or any [illegible] Committee will give us two hours to determine what course we will give. Then taking out his watch and [illegible] 'It is now half past seven o'clock; we will give you two hours to consider your answer, yes or nay;' and then turn to leave. The speaker was excited and [illegible] vehement. The language and delivery of [illegible] were indescribably [illegible]. As he began to withdraw [illegible] his name. He stopped and replied, 'Bishop James.'"

The Bishop gives a report of the colloquy which followed between himself and this man Reasoner, and concludes that he turned to the Conference, whose [illegible] as follows:

"The condition of things was felt to be very embarrassing. The matter had been sprung upon them so suddenly, they knew not how generally the public sentiment was with the mob, or what might be the effect of any answer upon the laity of the Church, some of whom were men of families, and could not be forced into such great suffering. They finally consulted [illegible] by my side: 'We will consult our quarterly [illegible] on the subject, and until we can do so [illegible] refrain from preaching here.' Two of their [illegible] were sent to go out and make this statement [illegible] Bishop. They did so, yet after much debate among [illegible] conferences, they dissented.

"Friday morning the Conference met promptly to [illegible], deliberately finished up its business, [illegible] together a number of devotional exercises, [illegible] were read, and the final adjournment had. [illegible] to expressing the sentiments, I informed [illegible] who had been sent down for the Texas [illegible]

[illegible]

All of us [illegible] that the community which [illegible] there seen in some shape, would [illegible] whether. All of us concluded, therefore, that when the proper process of the law is running for the arrest of these [illegible] Bishop Stephen Olin rode in and gave us an escort every step for the first to prevent them and prevent their arrest. Unnecessary, we have, but enough of this. Whilst we have no authority worth, personally for Governor Cummins, we feel ourselves bound by our duty to our readers and the public to express our unqualified condemnation of this official act."

In conclusion, Mr. Atkinson says a free press must and shall exist there.

The last mail from the East arrived in seventeen days from St. Joseph.

Large parties were leaving Salt Lake for Pike's Peak.

Governor Cummins having asked of General Johnson a military escort to present emigrants beyond the line of danger on the road to California, it was granted, and a meeting of emigrants was to be held, to determine when they would leave.

The Indians were getting very troublesome. They had succeeded in running off some twenty or thirty head of Government stock, and Lieutenant Jackson was out in pursuit of them. North of Great Salt Lake City they were committing similar depredations. What is termed a "big blow" occurred at Salt Lake City on the 15th and 16th, and did considerable damage, unroofing one or two houses in the city, and extending to the North, where considerable damage was also done.

A great Temperance movement had been commenced at Camp Floyd, in this way. Under an order from the War Department, it is declared in special orders from Colonel C. F. Smith, Commanding, that "sutlers will forthwith remove from the Fort all ardent spirits or other intoxicating drinks kept at their establishment for sale," and they are required to report to the proper officers when this order has been complied with.

The children of the Mountain Meadow Emigrants collected by Superintendent Forney, of which we have before given an account, are sent to Leavenworth, in two covered wagons, having twelve yoke of oxen, and the necessary gear. Russell, Majors & Waddell furnish this aid, free of cost, and they are to be placed under the charge of one of the conductors of their caravans, who is directed to use especial care and diligence in the premises. This changes the order by which they were to have been sent to Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Additional from Mexico.

THE RECALL OF SANTA ANNA—OFFICIAL DOCUMENT OF THE MIRAMON GOVERNMENT.

By way of Havana, we have dates from Vera Cruz to May 22. The *Progreso* contains the following official document, recalling Gen. Santa Anna from exile:

"Most Excellent Sir: Under date of to-day, I have communicated to the Chief of the Staff, as follows:

"His Excellency, the President *pro tem.*, who intends to proceed in his Administration with the strictest justice, firmly persuaded that the order of Nov. 27, last, emanating from the army his Excellency, the General of Division, well-deserving of the country, D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, was prompted by political passion, which burned strongly at that time—for it is not possible to deny that the long career of that personage embraced feats of arms exceedingly glorious for the country, which cannot be decided without offence to the national decency—and desirous also, to worthily honor true merit, his Excellency has been pleased to order that the said most excellent General should be reinstated in his office, according him the corresponding rank in the army. I have, therefore, the honor to communicate to your Staff for your action accordingly.

And I have the most grateful pleasure to inform your Excellency of this order, for your satisfaction, as this is a proof which his Excellency the Supreme Government gives that it is able to appreciate at their true value the services which the country owes to you, and a public and solemn testimony that Mexico is not ungrateful as partisans are, for she always remembers with pride the glories that your Excellency has conferred on her. To this end I repeat to your Excellency my attentive consideration, and my constant and extreme appreciation. God and Liberty.

ANTONIO CORONA.

To H. E., well-deserving of the country, D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

Mexico, May 13, 1859."

From the Gulf of Mexico.

The Navy Department has received dispatches, dated Tampico, 31st ult., from Captain Turner, commanding United States ship *Saratoga*. Rumors reached Vera Cruz that Gen. Wool, with a detachment of reactionists, was about to make a descent upon the City of Tampico, and Minister McLane thought a vessel-of-war necessary to protect American interests in that quarter, especially as the General commanding at Tampico had directed the American flag to be hauled down from the American consulate, insisting that all consular exequatures have been, by public decree, withdrawn by the reactionary government. The *Saratoga* sailed to Tampico accordingly; but as Gen. Wool, instead of marching upon Tampico, proceeded to support Gen. Miejia in a contemplated attack upon Gen. Degollado, and as no apprehensions of immediate danger to American interests at Tampico were felt, the *Saratoga* was to leave for Vera Cruz upon the 1st inst.—*Constitution.*

S. From Yucatan.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES—THE REVOLT—FREE TRADE IN BREADSTUFFS.

We have dates to the 27th of May from Merida. According to the *Comercio*, the Indians had some rencontres in Peto, where the Indians have made serious disturbance.

The same paper says that the fugitives from the battle of Tecat had thrown themselves upon the generosity of the Government, which had granted an extension of the period in which the rebels may lay down their arms.

The Indians had made some demonstration, but on the 15th May, a force of Valladolid was sent against them to administer an exemplary castigation.

Grain was very scarce, and the Government had therefore prolonged until July 31, the period for the free importation of cereals and beans through the port of Sisal.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frigate *Sabine* dropped down from the Navy-Yard to the anchorage off the Battery, this day, where she will take on board her powder, and sail on Saturday next for the Gulf of Mexico.

The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—Henry A. Adams.

Lieutenants and Executive Officer—J. R. M. Mullany.

Lieutenants—George F. Welsh, Wm. H. Murdaugh, Robert F. R. Lewis, L. Howard Newman, Wm. P. McCann, Acting Master.

Surgeon—M. G. Delaney.

Purser—John F. Steele.

Passed Assistant Surgeon—James E. Harrison.

First Lieutenant Marines—John C. Cash.

Captain's Clerk—[illegible] Lane.

Purser's Clerk—John M. Folk.

Gunner—James M. Cooper.

Boatswain—Paul Atkinson.

Carpenter—Samuel D. Jenkins.

Sailmaker—John Jones.

Master's Mates—R. L. Parker, V. H. Voorhees, Daniel Dunsmore, Wm. G. Roach, John Robinson, —— Skillman, —— Steele.

The *Sabine* carries 50 guns, of which two are 8-inch (68-pounders) solid shot pivot guns. Ten are 8-inch shell guns, and 38 are 32-pounders. She is the finest and largest of our sailing frigates, and carries about [illegible] men, including officers and marine guard.

From the Washington Star.

The chartered vessels of the Paraguay Expedition recently purchased for the Navy have had their names changed, by order of the Navy Department, as follows, viz.: The *Westersport* to the *Wyandot*, *Memphis* to the *Argosie*, *M. W. Chaunis* to the *Anacostia*, *Caledonia* to the *Mohawk*, *Atlantic* to the *Sumpter*.

The little steamer *Arctic*, late of the Paraguay Expedition, has been declared unfit for naval service, and has been recently purchased of the Navy Department by the Lighthouse Board. It is the design of this Board to have it converted into a light-boat, and anchored to warn mariners of Rattle-snake Shoals, near Charleston, South Carolina.

Surgeon Samuel Barrington has been ordered to the Naval Hospital, in place of Surgeon Pinckney, detached and ordered to the *Sea Jackal*. Sailmaker Herbert has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and ordered to the frigate *Congress*. Sailmaker Lozier has been *ordered* to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The June Frosts—Further Particulars.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, June 14, says the effects of the frost are not alarming:

"The impression left on our minds, after waiting a week and looking over the whole field, is that the disaster is a tremendously heavy one within the injured district, and that the local loss will fall with terrible weight on the sufferers. Happily, the country is wide, and the frost has visited but a (comparatively) narrow strip of it. The general production will not, therefore, be seriously affected; but this will not mitigate the injury inflicted upon the individuals and communities whose lot is cast within the smitten bounds.

The outline of the territory visited by the frost is now pretty well defined. Beginning on the top of the great Allegheny range of mountains, and running north to a line parallel with Lexington, Ky., it extended west to the Mississippi. Beyond that, either east or west, it did but little damage; and its force seems to have began fading out at Dayton, Ohio, from which point westward it fell but lightly and did but little damage.

Having thus fully comprehended the extent of the injury, we are the better prepared to realize the probable effects and prepare for them. The total yield of the wheat crop will be reduced; but fortunately for the country at large, not sufficiently so to create either a famine or the fear of famine prices."

The Cleveland *Herald*, June 13, confirms these impressions. It says:

"The black line of great frost extended from about Auburn, N. Y., on the northwest, to Columbus, Ohio, on the southwest. This line, straight as a stretched string, shows the deadliest track of the frost. Of course there was frost beyond these extremes, but the loud complaints of damage can be bounded by these points. Off towards the Lakes and Ohio River the frost shaded until at those waters its ravages were, comparatively, inconsiderable. The damage done to the wheat crop—for so far as corn and potatoes and garden sauce are concerned there is abundant time for them—we believe is not one-third of a crop, and taking into account the breadth of ground sown, the crop will be what, of late years, has come around an average one. If the cold has killed the harvest, there has been a hoard which may even exceed the injury by the frost. The injury to the fruit crop has been very serious; resulting, probably, in the loss of one-half."

Dr. Daniel Lee, editor of the *Southern Field and Fireside*, writes of the crops in the South, under date of Augusta, Georgia, June 9:

"A large wheat-grower in the Cherokee county (which is the Western New-York of Georgia) informed me yesterday that the crop in that region was a fair average one. Since harvesting commenced, I have traveled considerably in the State, and I have never seen a better crop in the South during the twelve years that I have been connected with its agricultural press. Our lands, however, are generally poor, and no better adapted to wheat than those of New-England and the eastern part of New-York.

My exchange papers from the western part of this State, from Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, speak of oats as having suffered badly from rust. Last year, the loss from this cause was still more disastrous and extended; and many farmers say they will have to abandon the cultivation of this crop, so useful to horses and mules."

The Pike's Peak Contradictions.

It is quite impossible to ascertain the real state of facts in regard to Pike's Peak matters. One report is contradicted by another, and that is overset by a third. The mail yesterday brought us odd specimens of these conflicting accounts. The Kansas *Press Extra*, June 6, has the startling heading of "The Pike's Peak Panic; not all Gold that Glitters; robbery, murder and starvation on the Plains!" *Per contra*, the St. Louis papers give abundant extracts from Kansas papers of June 10, headed "Pike's Peak a glorious reality; miners making hundreds of dollars per day!" The truth may exist between these two extremes.

The panic story in the Kansas *Press* has this passage:

"As we approached Council Grove, from the bluff, this side for miles, each side of the Grove, we were in full view of the great Santa Fe Road, and it was *literally* lined with returning Pike's Peakers. Hurrying into town, we found it jammed full of men, women, and children; *within one hour, we counted over one hundred wagons on their return.* Never did our hearts bleed for a set of people as it did for these men and women. A month ago, with joyful countenances and bright hopes for the future, they left all, and set out for this 'Modern Ophir!' But now, with dejected countenances, some of them the very picture of despair, are returning to their homes, *one half of whom are ruined men.*"

The golden side is given by the Leavenworth *Times* as follows:

"Most of the gold mentioned in the above as having been taken out, I have seen with my own eyes and held in my own hands. Altogether I know of about $5,000 worth to be in the possession of different individuals, all of which was taken out within a week. As soon as the desired sluices can be had, the daily yield of the leads, thus far struck, will certainly exceed $5,000.

The gold is of the species known by the name of quartz gold. The leads of sand are, as already stated, surrounded by beds of rotten and busted quartz, from which the gold settled in the sand by virtue of its specific gravity. It is so fine that it is difficult to perceive with the naked eye, when mixed with the dirt. It has to be collected with quicksilver.

Mr. Martin Field, the head of the mail department of the Express Company, visited the diggings simultaneously with me. At the Jackson diggings he bought a small lump of gold of a miner, that is valued at $4, and at the Gregory's he washed out a pan of dirt taken from the Indiana claims, which yielded $5. The miners live, for the present, mostly in tents and the branches of the collossal pine trees, thick forests of which cover the diggings. A mining town will doubtless soon spring up."

New-York Germans in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Sun, 16th.

The festivities connected with the observance of the eighth festival of the German Singing Associations, held in this city, were brought to a close yesterday by a meeting of the delegates of the Associations present to arrange for the next festival, and a ball at the head-quarters, the New Assembly Rooms, last night. The result of the four days' festivities has been most satisfactory to the Associations from abroad and to their Baltimore brethren, who were their entertainers.

At 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a meeting of two delegates from all the associations represented was held at the headquarters. Mr. Beyrzam, President of the New York association, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Dinsmon, of New York, appointed Secretary. The proceedings at the last festival in Philadelphia, in 1857, were read, and various remarks made thereon.

On motion, New York City was selected as the place of holding the ninth festival of the Association of the Eastern and Middle States.

Yesterday all the Associations from Washington, Alexandria, Georgetown, Richmond and Norfolk left for their homes—those from the District of Columbia to prepare for the grand musical and social festival of the Sangerbund (United Glee Club) of the District, which takes place to-day. They were accompanied by several Associations from New-York and Philadelphia, and one from Harrisburg and one from Little York. These Associations did not carry their regalia, but will return this afternoon and pass through to their homes.

Before their departure from the city, the members of the New-York Mozartverein were called together, and complimentary resolutions to the Harmonic Society of this city, whose guests they were, were passed. The best feeling prevailed, and the strangers were escorted to the Camden station, where the last salutations were exchanged. This association, contained some of the finest singers in the festival, and on the occasion of the festival attracted a good deal of attention by their sweet songs of fatherland.

Murder of a Citizen of New-York at Sea.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* has the following:

Steamship Matagorda, Tuesday, June 7, 1859.

On the night of the 4th of June, a most horrid murder was perpetrated on board this ship, on the person of Mr. W. W. Lyons, of New-York, who was a passenger on board, from Indianola. About daylight on the 5th of June, as the Captain was going his rounds, he discovered, on the after quarter-deck, a large pool of blood, and a hat belonging to deceased. The passengers were at once summoned and detained on board ship, and, on examination, it was discovered that Mr. Lyons was missing. All the passengers were searched, when suspicion fell on a Mr. Wm. Hall, who was traveling in company with Mr. Lyons. He was at once arrested and arraigned before the United States Court at Galveston, on a charge of murder; and facts had transpired when this ship left that will probably convict him. It is supposed that the victim was put to sleep by chloroform, and his throat cut, and his body thrown overboard, as marks were visible on the deck where the body was dragged to the rail, and also where it struck in descending to the water. The ship was detained one day by the United States Court at Galveston, on account of this affair, and the officers and passengers were detained as witnesses. The trial was progressing when the ship left. Respectfully,

CHAS. C. BURNS,
Purser Steamship *Matagorda.*

Court of Appeals, June 16, 1859.—No. 98, struck off.

No. 21—Graves *vs.* Dudley. Argued. Mr. A. C. Hand for appellant; Mr. John R. Porter for respondent.

No. 51—Traver *vs.* Schell. Argued. Mr. J. H. Reynolds for appellant; Mr. M. Hale for respondent.

Calendar for June 17.—Nos. 52, 53, 12½, 47, 44, 2, 36, 45, 22, 55.

The General Land Office lately gave a decision in a case presented from Kansas, to the effect, that if it should be found after the survey of the public land, that the claim of an individual who had settled upon such land prior to the survey, should partly lay in a school district, such claimant would be entitled to three months' time, from the receipt of the plat embracing the part of the school section, in which to file for the whole claim.

[Advertisement.]

When pain or inflammation is present use Brandreth's Pills; they seize upon the depraved humors which are the occasion of the pain or inflammation, and remove them from the body; and they cannot injure because they operate only upon the tissues affected by the disease. In confirmation, consumptives and others read the following

TESTIMONIAL.

Pleasantville, Mount Pleasant,
Westchester County, N.Y., June 10, 1859.

Dr. B. Brandreth—*My Dear Sir*: I have long been a friend of yours, because I verily believe your valuable pills saved my life. I have recommended them for nearly twenty years, and don't want any others in my store. In 1842 I took a heavy cold, and being much exposed for some days afterwards, it settled on my lungs. For three months I was terribly troubled with a hacking cough and profuse night sweats, and reduced almost to a skeleton. I took various syrups and cordials, but found no relief. At last a friend, Jesse Banks, of Miles-square, Westchester County, said, "Harmons, why don't you try Brandreth's Pills; they may help you?" I bought a box, and took some. They purged me freely; my last ejection being a thick, viscid, yellow matter. I found myself greatly relieved at once, and within a week got entirely well. I recommend your Pills to everybody, and they always do good. I shall always sell them, as I think they are the best medicine in the world for coughs, colds, consumptions and all kinds of sickness, for I know them by experience, having administered them in over one hundred cases of disease, and always cured. Yours, truly, WM. H. HAMMOND.

Principal office No. 294 Canal-street. Price 25 cents a box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]

The Count Piocolomini, father of the little prima donna, stopped his carriage in front of No. 212 Broadway, while on his way to the steamer, and purchased one of Knox's Summer hats, remarking that he considered it the handsomest memento of America he could carry to Europe with him.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Health, cheerfulness, long life, depend upon the regular action of the digestive organs, pure secretions, and the vigorous condition of the lungs and the nerves. All these conditions of the system are secured by the use of the above remedies. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

To Yachtsmen.—Extra heavy Blue Flannel Shirts suitable for the Ocean Race.

The price to be returned if the Schooner does not take the prize in her class.

J. & G. A. Anthony, Drapers and Tailors,
82, Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Marx's Galleries,
Daguerreotypes,
Ambrotypes and Photographs,
Nos. 290 and 292 Broadway, New-York, and
502 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Duke,
Model Restaurant
Trans Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. J. H. Robinson's
NEW STORY,
PATHAWAY;
Or, The Mountain Outlaws.
A Tale of the Northern Trapping Grounds.
Is now ready at all News Depots,
IN
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

[Advertisement.]

Undergarments for Hot Weather!
Very light, very elastic, cooling, unshrinkable, durable and cheap!
Give them a Trial.
A. Rankin & Co.,
Nos. 637 Broadway
and 80 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The Ravenswood Bathing Accident.—The friends of the two young ladies who narrowly escaped death by drowning, in the East River, (at Ravenswood,) day before yesterday, deeply regret that they had not procured the Delano Bathing Dresses in the early part of the season. All the ladies in that vicinity are now aware that with these dresses they can bathe at any depth, or go into the most dangerous current, with perfect impunity. It is impossible to drown while wearing one of these handsome life-preserving bathing suits. All patterns can be seen at the salesrooms of the Delano Life-Preserving Cost and Vest Company, No. 250 Broadway. A female is always in attendance.

[Advertisement.]

Butler's Patent Portable Gas Apparatus—Are the best works for lighting dwellings, churches and factories in the country, &c. Large consumers in cities can greatly reduce their expenses by making their own gas. By a recent improvement great savings are effected in the cost of the gas by the use of crude resin, being two thirds cheaper than City coal gas. My regular Resin Oil Machine I still continue to manufacture as usual, giving applicants the choice. Apply to or address Jno. Butler, Nos. 112 Fulton-street and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 16.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91½	650	Hav. Rail'd Pref'red		25
6,500 do	91	200	do	b60	25½
5,000 Virginia 6s	97	300	do		25½
1,000 do	97½	32	Stonington Railroad		67
1,000 N. C. State 6s	91½	100	Reading R.	s60	40½
10,000 Missouri 5s 4s	80½	100	do		40½
15,000 do	s30	86	100 Mich. Cen. R.	b10	41
5,000 do	s15	86½	100 do	b60	41
5,000 do	s15	86½	100 do		40½
65,000 do		86½	100 do	s30	40½
2,000 E. R. 1st M. Bs	94	100	do	b30	40½
3 000 E. R. 2d M. B. ex	73½	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R. S.		22½
10,000 do	73½	100	do		22½
500 E. R. 2d 1st M.	104½	100	do		22½
8,000 H. R. R. 2d M.	72½	50	do	s30	22½
3,000 M. C. R. 6 p. c. 1st		200	do	s15	22
2 Del. & R. C. R.	30½	150	do		22½
1,000 Ma. So. 1st M. B.	92	250	Panama Railroad		122
6 000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	83	50	do	s30	121
5,000 LaC. & M. L. G. Ws.	16	50	do	s30	122
1,000 Ill. Prairie land Ws.	24	50	do	b30	122½
3 000 Ga. & Ohio 1st M.	90½	50	do	b30	122½
2,000 N. J. C. 1st M. Bs.	100	40	do		122½
5 Bank State of N. Y.	98½	525	Illinois Central R.		95½
6 Bank of Com.	101	50	do	s10	95½
10 Am. Exchange Bk.	102	15	Cleve., Col. & C. R.		26½
12 Park Bank	102	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b60	26
72 Brooklyn Gas Co.	195	28	do		26
5 Del. & Hud. Canal.	91½	100	do	s15	26
100 Penn. Coal Co.	s30	22	do	s30	24½
200 Cum. Coal Pref'red	17	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30	28½
100 do	16½	300	do		28½
20 Pacific M. S. Co.	62½	300	do		28½
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	73½	400	do	s30	28½
400 do	s15	73½	200 Chicago & R. I. R.	b30	58½
50 do	s30	73	50 do	s15	58½
50 do	b60	73½	200 do		59
200 do		73½	100 do	b30	59
100 do	s15	73½	100 do	s30	59
100 do	b10	73½	100 do	awk	59½
100 do	b7	73½	160 do		59½
15 Mil. & Mis. R.		43			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 5s '74	104	50	Erie Railroad		43½
30,000 Missouri 5 6s	86½	50	do	s30	43
9,000 Cal. St. 7s Bs	84½	400	Mich. Central R.		40½
1,000 La. State 6s	94	600	M. S. & N. I. & C. R.	s10	22½
50 Pac Mail. St. Co.	b30	48½	100 do	s60	22½
50 do		48½	200 do		22
50 N. Y. Central R.	73½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.		28
100 do	s18	73½	10 Nor. & Wor. R.		37
450 do		73½	50 do		35½
100 do	s60	73½	6 Little Miami R.		88
50 Reading R.		40½			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

15 Mechanics' Bank	117½	$300 A. M. In Scrip 1863	81½
26 Hemst'd First Co.	70	50 St. Nicholas Bank	28½
50 Nassau Fire In. Co.	149	5 Bank of America	112½
20 Was. Fire In. Co.	150½	5 Shoe & Leather Bk.	113½
200 Brooklyn City R.	139½	5 Metropolitan Bank	111½

Thursday, June 16—P. M.

The Foreign mail by the *Europa*, delivered here early this morning, is deemed very satisfactory to the Bankers and the Cotton trade. The advance in the latter at Liverpool on the large sales of the week ending June 4 will place a considerable amount of Exchange now running on Liverpool, on the security of the shipping documents attached, beyond question. It will make the New-York and Charleston house that recently halted in their payments all right again, even without availing of the full measure of extension proposed by the holders of their bills. It is now believed here that the Liverpool branch will not have suspended before the New-York partner arrives out with the arrangement for renewal or extension referred to. The market for Money in London continued to fall below the Bank of England rate, although the latter was reduced to 3½ ⅌ cent. Outside lenders were making terms varying from 3 down to 2½ ⅌ cent. for discounts, and 1½@2 ⅌ cent. on the Stock Exchange. Our Gold remittances of June 21—$1,250,000—were known in London, and are referred to as extraordinary. They went by the *Ocean Queen* and *Kangaroo*. The next day the shipment by the *Persia*, $3,007,000, of June 25, would be made public. At the same time the arrivals from Russia and Australia continued active. In American Stocks, the quotations come higher for the Mortgage Bonds of the Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Erie, and for all the issues of the New-York Central. Mr. Satterthwaite reports the supply small, and the market firm. Messrs. Bell report all descriptions of American Bonds, including State and United States, firm, though the movement is not important. Illinois Central shares 44 discount. The French Funds closed firm at Paris, and Consols in London, after rising as high as 93¾, fell back upon some realizations in the market, to 93½. The next quotations will probably come ex-dividend, as the transfers close about 7th June for the July half-yearly dividend. From Manchester the Cotton Goods trade is again reported active. The Grain trade in all the English markets was rather lower. We annex the remarks of the London *Times* on the change of interest at the Bank of England:

"As transactions have lately taken place in the open market at 2½ and 2 ⅌ cent., and as the Bank discounts no bills having more than three months to run, the propriety of this movement cannot be questioned. It affords no sign, however, of any change in public opinion with regard to the contingencies to which the money-market must for the future be exposed. When the war actually commenced a month back, no one expected that a scarcity of capital in the London market would be one of its immediate results. Indeed the contrary was almost certain to be the case, just in proportion to any contraction of trade that might ensue.

The impression simply was that, as there would henceforth be a daily possibility of extraordinary events being announced without a moment's warning calculated to create general panic, or involve any special department of trade in disturbance, all prudent persons would make timely provision against being taken by surprise. In consequence of the sudden demand, the banks and discount houses had merely to determine the additional charge that would fairly compensate them for their risk. They knew, or at least should have known, that there had been no sudden expansion of trade to produce a call for capital, and, consequently, that whatever they might let out would return to them in the shape of deposits at interest.

All that the commercial community wanted was to protect themselves against sudden emergencies, and if the various financial establishments were willing to negotiate bills at 4½ per cent. and receive back the money at 3½, undertaking the liability of producing it at three days' notice whenever it might be required, the bargain—which was merely equivalent to a payment at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum for insurance—was clearly rational on the part of the public. The discount houses and joint-stock banks now find that they did not sufficiently estimate the extent and permanence of the district which pervades the commercial world as to future political possibilities. It appears that beyond all the expectations, they are flooded with the money which the traders of the country are wise enough to wish to deposit in such manner as to secure the certainty of having it within call.

Moreover, an endeavor is made to meet the difficulty by a reduction in their rate of discount on the one hand, and of allowance for deposits at call on the other. This will render their position less onerous, because a margin of 1 ⅌ cent. tells better upon a discount of 3½ than 4½. But it is scarcely satisfactory to those who have discounted bills at 4½, under the impression that the amount would be rendered back from them at 3½, to be told shortly afterward that the allowance is reduced to 2½. Where they calculated upon paying an insurance of 1 ⅌ cent., they then did a cover that it is 2 ⅌ cent. That, however, is merely a point between the discount establishments and their clients.

The London and Westminster Banks have reduced their allowance on deposits to 2 ⅌ cent. for sums of £100 and upwards, and 1½ for smaller amounts. None of the other joint stock banks have notified any change, except the Union and Commercial, which, up to to-day have allowed 2½ ⅌ cent. on deposits made previously to the 20th of last month, but have now fixed a uniform rate of 2½ ⅌ cent. The discount establishments have intimated from motive, any alteration, but there is an impression that they will lower their terms almost immediately to 2 ⅌ cent. for money at call, and 2½ with seven days' notice.

The Bank of England has given notice that 3½ ⅌ cent. will be their rate for temporary advances on approved bills and Government securities during the shutting of the transfer books."

In our own market for Money to-day, the supply seeking employment is on the increase, particularly from private lenders among the For. eign houses, who are indisposed by the last news to press forward their remittances as through April and May and early in the present month. The Discount rates for first-class paper are in some instances easier by ½@1 ⅌ cent. on long dates than last week, and 7@8 ⅌ cent. instead of 7@9 ⅌ cent. will cover the quotations for strictly prime names, outside of Bank. At Bank, 7 ⅌ cent. is had on all except very select short acceptances, which go 6@6½ ⅌ cent. Demand loans are 5@6 ⅌ cent., most of the Stock Brokers being supplied at 5 ⅌ cent. The Exchanges for the mails on Saturday are steadier for 60 days' sight on London, owing to the favorable discount on bills reported by the last mail. The leading Bankers are asking 110½@110¾ ⅌ cent. On the other hand, the sight rates are easier; about £90,000 or $450,000 made at sight against the recent temporary loan in London of the Illinois Central Company, sold on private terms. Some other sight bills were made at 110½, supposed against Mexican Silver. In Merchant bills at 60 days there is a better confidence shown, though the difference of ½@1 ⅌ cent. is still maintained, except where the bills are drawn by old and wealthy houses. We hear of £10,000 at 109¾ ⅌ cent. The range of quotation may be called 109¾@109⅞ ⅌ cent. The export of Specie by both steamers on Saturday will probably fall within a million of Gold, exclusive of some parcels of Mexican Silver, recently received here and to forward to the London market.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the State Securities showed increased firmness, and a liberal demand, at an advance of ½@1 ⅌ cent. on Missouris from yesterday's price, and 1 ⅌ cent each on Tennessees and Californias. North Carolinas and Virginias were steady. The better class of Railway mortgages were also in request. Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cents, 90½, and Illinois Free Lands 94 ⅌ cent. On the Railway Shares, New-York Central was steadier than usual in the run of the business, and finally closed 73¾@⅞, as against 73¾@¾ yesterday afternoon. The Western Bonds were rather weaker, particularly on Michigan Central and Michigan Guaranteed. Galena, Rock Island and Toledo varied but slightly from yesterday's prices. The *Bear* account appears to continue in the control of the Western list, generally, by offering time contracts with much freedom, though failing to effect very materially of late the cash price. On the other hand, the *Bulls* have the advantage of the rise in price, and the assistance of the public in the demand in the State Stocks and in Panama shares, contracts in both which are now maturing at much lower than present prices. Panama brought 122½ ⅌ cent. to-day, and that price was bid for more at the close.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. advertise in another part of this paper $300,000 United States Post-Office Warrants, the payment of which will be made by the Government on the meeting of Congress in December next. These Warrants are issued upon the regular audit of the accounts for service rendered by the Post-office Contractors, and imply, of course, a valid claim upon the Government, and an equitable claim for 6 ⅌ cent. interest from date of issue; the latter backed by the opinion and recommendation of the head of the Department.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $115,551; paid out, $41,906; balance, this afternoon, $3,699,067.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of May, 1859, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

1859	$412,065 83
1858	310,197 42
Decrease	$97,531 56

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, June 16—6 P. M.

Flour in fair speculative and interior demand; market steady; sales 2,000 bbls. at $5 75 for State from Chicago Spring Wheat; $6 75@$7 for good to choice extra Wisconsin, $7 25@$7 50 for good to choice extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7 75@$8 for double extras; Wheat steady, but demand confined to milling lots; sales 2,000 bushels standard Chicago Spring at $1 16—the only one of importance. Corn dull; market easier; sales 14,000 bushels, at 70c. for warm; 72½c. for inferior Illinois, afloat; sound do. nominally at 74c. Oats steady. Barley dull. Rye firm. Whisky nominal at 25½c. Canal Freights unchanged. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports.*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Thursday, June 16—6 P. M.

Flour dull with a declining tendency. Wheat dull and drooping; some inquiry, but no sales. Corn quiet. Oats inactive and nominally lower. Canal Freights firm